

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 23.

VICTORIA B. C., FRIDAY, JUNE, 5, 1896.

No. 83

We Are Still . . . To the Front

With the Newest Goods and the
very best values in Jewelry, Sil-
verware, Souvenirs, Novelties, etc.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co.

We deal in all
Repairing and Manufacturing

47 GOVERNMENT STREET.



There's a Bustle ...To the Business.

Why Are We
Tired?



What Is the
Attraction?

It's wide-awake broad-gauge, up-to-date shopkeep-
ing that's doing it. We have a reputation to pro-
tect, and the many new business friends we are
making shows that reputation to be a good one.
Our store is full of bright May merchandise for you
to select from.

Here's a Wash Goods Stock

That any store might be
proud of. None but worth-
while; we emphasize the
styles, the quality and the
prices, that's what moves
them at such a rapid rate.

HOSIERY AS WE SELL IT

Is a satisfaction to the pur-
chaser. None but honest,
durable goods, not at half
their worth, but just at their
actual value. You have con-
fidence when you can buy
thus. Our people are not
hunting for something for
nothing—they know it can't
be done; there's a catch
somewhere.

CAPES, JACKETS, BLOUSES.

We've made a study of this

sort of business, and every
dollar you spend in our
showroom will yield you a
full 100 cents' worth of sat-
isfaction.

MORE LAUNDRIED WAISTS

Dumped at our doors fresh
from the makers, they'll
keep the ball rolling for a
few days. Fit, style, price
and good "wash-tub" qual-
ity. You'll buy them when
you see them.

BLACK SILKS.

Standard staple sorts, not
broadened, not wavy, but the
soft, pliable, lustrous sorts
that are warranted not to
crack or cut. Call and ex-
amine or send for samples.

THE WESTSIDE.

May 21, 1896.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO., 100 Government Street.

Fire Agency—

Marine Agency—

Life and Accident

Railway Agents—

Steamship Agents

Coal Office—

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insur.

Co. Losses settled without reference to

Head or other branch office.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company,

Lloyd's Underwriters, London.

The Traveler's Insurance Company.

The Union Pacific Railway Co's.

Atlantic Steamship Lines. Berths reserved

at lowest rates. Orders from Europe issued

at lowest rates.

THE WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

Best Wellington Household, Nut, and Com-

mon Steam and Blacksmith Coal, constantly

on hand, delivered in quantities to suit.

It is a Question . . .



This man is asking where shall I
buy the best Groceries, cheapest?
It needs no Sphinx to answer this
question as the following prices
will show you:

Hungarian Flour, \$1.20 per sack.

American Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. for

25 cents.

Steel Cut Oatmeal, 10 lbs. for 30c.

Our Blend Tea, 20c. per lb.

Lime Juice and Apple Cider, 25c.

per bottle.

SAKATOGA CHIPS.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

Minstrels.

Merchants having accounts against the
Amateur Minstrels, will please forward
them at once to Mr. F. B. Gregory.
Performances who have accounts for their
salts, etc., will please return same to Band-
master J. M. Finn, and send accounts to
Mr. Gregory.

Weeks & Wright

MINING BROKERS.

Rossland, B. C.

WALTER H. GIBSON

33 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

Circular, Pamphlet, and General Advertis-

ing Distributor for Above and Surrounding

Counties. I refer by permission to the

Canada and United States Advertiser

Agency, London, Canada.

Sun Life Insurance Company,

OF CANADA.

New Policies taken up in 1895, \$0-

\$64,000, nearly \$800,000 more than any

other Canadian company. Agents,

A. H. HARMAN & CO., 44 Broad St.

Reports on Mines

We are in a position to give clients the
following for the price set opposite:
Report on the value of a prospect,
including map and abstract of
title \$50.00
Report on the value of a developed
mine, including maps and abstract
of title 100.00
Special report on the value of the
stock of any incorporated company
in Trail Creek 25.00
General information free to clients.

FOR SALE—
Iron Mash, Virginia, Gertrude, War
Eagle, Alhambra Consolidated, Silver-
line, St. Elmo, Evening Star, Nest Egg,
Frederick High Ore.

SPECIAL—Jules, O. K., Monte Christo
and Portman in large or small parcels.
For all particulars, information and
maps, call upon.
H. CUTHBERT & CO.,
Stock Brokers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Good night cook at the Trill
restaurant, Johnson street, opposite Ross
House. Call at 8 a.m., to-morrow. Must be
a good man. 15-17

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS to let. 31 Fort
street.
WHY NOT TRY Marshall's whole wheat
bread? also home made bread. 22 Broad
street. 15-17

ROOF PAINT—\$1 per gallica at Mello's.

FARM FOR SALE—1071 acres; 49 under culti-
vation; good house and out-buildings near
McKenna's station; one of the finest farms
on Vancouver Island for the money. Price
\$7,000. A. W. More & Co., Real Estate
Agents, 10-12 Douglas street.

PAINT your buggy for \$1 with Mello's
carriage paint.

DON'T FORGET that we don't leave at your
expense. Key fitting and lock repairs in any
part of the city on shortest notice. The only
practical locksmith in the city. 25 Fort St.,
opposite Walker's, J. Walker.

MELLO'S bath tub enamel for baths.
Mello's carriage paint for buggies or bicy-
cles.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD WELLINGTON
COAL at lowest market prices. Full
weight guaranteed. Only white labor
employed. Munn, Holland & Co., Broad
street, opposite Briard. Yard at foot of
Johnson street.

SHINGLES FOR SALE—Munn, Holland &
Co., Broad street, opposite the Briard.

MELLO'S pure mixed paint, \$1.50 per im-
perial gallon.

TO GROCERS AND HOTEL-KEEPERS.

AUCTION

HARDY'S ROOMS, Douglas Street.

To-morrow, at 3 o'clock,

a consignment of

FRESH BUTTER

W. F. HARDY & CO., Auctioneers.

Dominion Election.

Opposition Committee No. 11.

Will meet at OLDERSHAW'S, Craig-
flower Road, TO-MORROW (Friday)
evening, at 8 p.m.

All opposed to the present Govern-
ment invited.

Public Meeting

The Opposition Candidates.

**Mr. Wm. Templeman,
Dr. G. L. Milne**

And others, will address a meeting of the
electors at

A. O. U. W. HALL,

Yates Street, on

Wednesday Evening, June 10.

The galleries will be reserved for ladies.
Chair taken at 8 o'clock.

VOLNEY ASHFORD'S CASE.

Joe Brother of the Banished Canadian
Talks on the Subject.

San Francisco, June 5.—Volney Ash-
ford, of Port Hope, Ont., mentioned in
advertisements from Honolulu, is in the French
hospital in this city, where he has been
confined for nearly nine months, suffering
from a variety of ills which ended in
a paralytic stroke. An effort was
made to see Mr. Ashford relative to the
advice from Honolulu, but he declared
that he had no information to give. He
referred the Associated Press to his
brother, Attorney Clarence Ashford, and
that gentleman made the following
statement: "Ashford, having been con-
victed by a military court of failing to
disclose knowledge of treason com-
mitted by others, the British government,
to which he appealed, represented to the
Hawaiian government that the conviction
had been rendered upon insufficient
and illegal evidence, and requested that
the conviction be set aside and the sen-
tence founded thereon be annulled. I
understand that the request has not
been finally answered by the Hawaiian
government, though negotiations have
been proceeding between the two
governments for some months. The claim
that my brother repeatedly asked per-
mission to land in Hawaii is not true."
Attorney Ashford declined to discuss
the British man-of-war statement, saying
that when his brother was ready to re-
turn to Honolulu he would do so. At
present, however, the probability of his
return is very remote.

PEOPLE PAY POSTAGE

Government Use the Mails to Send Out Their Own Campaign Literature.

**Captain Craig Should be Read Out
of the Party by Hon. Col.
Prior a La Bowser.**

**Mr. Morrow, Patron Candidate,
Drops the Contest in Lisgar
Constituency.**

Ottawa, June 5.—The government are
circulating Bishop Lafleche's sermon as
campaign literature. Over 100,000 were
published in Quebec Province.

At the last session of parliament a
bill extending the time of the charter of
the Chignecto marine railway was not
passed, but since then an order-in-coun-
cil has been passed, and approved by
His Excellency, extending the time at
the charter until 1898. This statement
is made on the authority of Hon. Mr.
Dicker, minister of justice.

The financial statement, which is pre-
pared by the finance department, will
show that the deficit of the year ending
30th June, will be nearly \$1,200,000, in-
stead of a surplus as predicted by Hon.
Mr. Foster.

Prince Albert, June 4.—Captain Craig,
of Whigford, has announced his inten-
tion of contesting the pending election
in Saskatchewan as an independent
Conservative candidate. Captain Craig
declined to allow his name to go before
the Conservative convention which ac-
cordingly chose James McKay, who is
the regular nominee of the "straight"
Conservative party in Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg, June 4.—Last evening the
Free Press received the following tele-
gram from Mr. Morrow, Patron candi-
date in Lisgar:

"Owing to the disorganized state of
the Patrons of Industry and the lack of
promised financial assistance, and not
being able to personally bear the neces-
sary expense of a contest in so large a
constituency as Lisgar, I have decided,
after consulting my numerous friends
throughout the division, to withdraw
from the contest in Lisgar. (Signed) J.
Morrow."

An important batch of militia orders
were issued yesterday. The relative
rank of medical and veterinary surgeons
has been abolished and the brevet and
honorary rank of the different officers
revised. Paymasters have been restor-
ed to the list of the regimental estab-
lishments. The imperial cavalry drill
of 1896 will supersede the drill of 1895,
hitherto in use. The duties of inspec-
tors of cavalry and infantry are defined
under to-day's orders.

The department of railways and canals
has on exhibition the plans for the
proposed enlargement of the Eastern or
Iroquois division of the Galop canal.
The estimated cost of the work is \$1-
350,000.

Baroness Macdonald, of Earncliffe,
leaves for Kingston to-morrow to be
present at the anniversary service at
Cataragui cemetery on Sunday, that
being the fifth anniversary of Sir John
Macdonald's death. Then she will pro-
ceed to Toronto, Winnipeg and Banff.

GERMANY COLONY IN SAMOA.

Assisting the Pretender Tamasese—Mrs.
Stevenson's Intention.

Samoa, May 30, per steamer Alameda
to San Francisco, June 5.—Just now, if
appearances go for anything, an at-
tempt is being made by the Germans
to assist the present pretender Tamasese
as they did his father some
years ago, thus having a puppet upon
the throne of Samoa. The Tamasese
party has lately been making a demon-
stration of defiance, and it is very
doubtful if the trouble can be kept off
much longer.

Mrs. Robt. Louis Stevenson, accom-
panied by her son Lloyd Osbourne, ar-
rived here last week, and purposes re-
maining for two years, during which
time, it is said, she will devote her at-
tention to Mr. Stevenson's unfinished
works.

THEY WANT MORE MONEY.

For the Relief of Half a Million Starv-
ing Armenians.

Chicago, June 5.—S. M. Moore, chair-
man of the Chicago Armenian relief
committee, is now in Constantinople,
where he met his daughter, Mrs. Presi-
dent Gates, of Harpoot. He cables the
committee as follows: "Relief must be
continued until the fall. Large contribu-
tions must come, or half a million
people will starve."

RUSSIAN ART EXHIBITION.

To Be Opened After the Coronation
Festivities are Over.

Washington, D. C., June 5.—Advises
received at the Russian legation here
are that after the closing of the cor-
onation festivities there will be opened,
on the 9th of June, an exhibition of
Russian art and manufactures at Nizni
Novgorod.

SOUNDING BRASS RELIGION.

Col. Hadley and Friends Find New
Means for Notoriety.

New York, June 5.—The United States
Church Army, a body like the Salva-
tion Army, has been founded in this

city. Col. Hadley commands it, and ex-
Postmaster Gen. Thos. T. James is
treasurer. They have leased a build-
ing on Lexington avenue, which, on the
return of Col. Hadley from Europe, will
be used as a training school. Like
schools will be established in the slums.
Col. Hadley sails for Europe Saturday.
From July 15th to September 7th the
army will centre its work at Ashbury
park. The officers will be attired in a
uniform of bright blue with silver, gold
and black trimmings.

American News.
Kansas City, Mo., June 5.—Kansas
City has produced a claimant for the
estate of the late Mrs. Stokes-Stetson,
whose recent death at Boston son after
the death of her husband, the million-
aire theatrical manager, was widely
chronicled. The contestant is Mrs.
Catherine Shirley, who has lived here
for a year, and whose husband, from
whom she is separated, is a resident of
Chicago. According to Mrs. Shirley's
story, she is Kate Stetson's daughter.
Chicago, June 5.—Joseph Windrath
was hanged shortly after noon to-day.
Windrath was executed for the murder
and robbery of Carrie B. Birch, money
receiver at Armitage avenue station of
the West Chicago street railway com-
pany.

Cuba.
Madrid, June 5.—A "jury of honor,"
composed of generals, will be appointed
to arrange the dispute between Marshal
Martinez de Campos and General Bor-
er.

Canada News.
London, June 5.—The initial meeting
of the Pacific cable convention took
place to-day, 2:30 p.m., in the Colonial
office. The Earl of Selborne, under-
secretary of the Colonial office, presided.
The meeting was strictly private.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

**Strong Resolution Introduced into
the Methodist Conference
by Mr. Tuck.**

**Charley Chamberlain Trying to Get
Even With the Liberals of
Winnipeg.**

Winnipeg, June 5.—At the general
conference of the Methodist church of
Manitoba and the Territories, now in
session, at last night's sitting, Rev. G.
H. Tuck gave notice of the following
resolution upon the school question:

"That this conference reaffirms its
former expression on this matter, and
again endorses the deliverance of the
general conference in June, 1895. That
we protest against any interference with
our present system of public schools by
the Dominion authorities and against
any legislation by the federal parlia-
ment affecting our school system as now
established."

"That we call on our brethren
throughout the Dominion to come to
our assistance in this critical hour in
the history of our province in resisting
to the utmost, by all constitutional and
proper means, the enactment of legisla-
tion by the federal parliament for the
re-establishment of separate schools in
Manitoba."

"That we are opposed to any legisla-
tion by our provincial legislature which
would have the effect of impairing in
any way the efficiency of our existing
system of public schools, or the re-es-
tablishment of a system of separate
denominational schools within the prov-
ince."

"That while we deprecate any enact-
ments by our provincial legislature, or
any act by any provincial authorities
entrusted with the administration of
our educational affairs, which would
mean the establishment of separate
schools, we are in favor of such amend-
ment of our present school law by our
provincial authorities as will remove
any grievance, if such exists, which
may rest upon our Roman Catholic fol-
lowers, to whom we are most willing
to accord every right and privilege
in relation to education which we sur-
vivors enjoy, but whose claims to special
privileges regard therein we utterly
reject."

Rev. Dr. Carson, the chairman, made
remarks of a similar character to the
effect of the resolution.

J. Atkins succeeded in having the dis-
cussion of the motion postponed till to-
morrow, when a lively time is expected.
Charley Chamberlain, of Toronto,
who got himself into trouble and also
into jail through injudicious acts at the
last Dominion election here has, since
his release from jail, been engaged as
contractor. He has received a contract
for the new exhibition buildings, and it
is alleged will not give employment to
any Liberal workmen, engaging only
those of the Conservative persuasion.
There was a row over this at a meeting
of the exhibition directors yesterday.
Chamberlain to-day, however, says that
these charges against him are false.
The discussion among the exhibition di-
rectors yesterday served to show how
bitter is the Winnipeg election contest.

Hon. Hugh John Macdonald leaves
Saturday for Edmonton to deliver a
series of addresses in the far west in the
interests of the Conservative candidates.
Hugh John, to-day, after a thorough
personal canvass, has no doubt of his
election for Winnipeg; so he says in the
interview. However, Mr. Martin is
equally confident.

"Front roads and files, we are fine
stock at Fox's, 78 Fort St."

Will be found an excellent remedy for
sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills.
Thousands of letters from people who have
used them, prove this fact. Try them.

GERMANY IN EARNEST

**She Demands a Heavy Indemnity
for Murder and Insult of
Her Officers.**

**A Scheme to Inaugurate Complete
Russian Control of the
Chinese Army.**

**Panic on a School Excursion etc. m-
er Created by a Crazy
Engineer.**

London, June 5.—A special dispatch
from Shanghai says that in consequence
of the indignities to which German of-
ficers have been subjected recently by
the Chinese soldiers whom they were
detained to train, ending in the mur-
der of one of the Germans by the body-
guard of the Viceroy of Nankin, many
of these officers have left Nankin. A
German warship has arrived there and
demanded a heavy indemnity for the at-
tack made by the Chinese upon the Ger-
man officers. The attacks, according to
the dispatch, are believed to be part of
a scheme to drive out the Germans and
place the Chinese army under Russian
control.

Miss Francis Willard and Lady
Henry Somerset are greatly pleased
with the work concluded by the Eng-
lish Women's Temperance Association
yesterday evening. The following have
been elected delegates to attend the
meeting of the Women's Christian Tem-
perance Union at St. Louis, in Novem-
ber next: Lady Henry Somerset, Mes-
dames Hughes and Ward Poole, and
Misses Agnes Weston, Agnes Stack
and Mary Phillips.

Berlin, June 5.—There was a terrible
panic yesterday on an excursion steamer
on Greunauer lake. Some 250 pupils
of the public school were on board.
When the centre of the lake had been
reached the engine appeared on deck.
"Teachers and children," he said, "say
your last prayer, as I intend to blow up
the steamer." He would do it, he de-
clared, to revenge himself on the boat's
master. A frightful panic prevailed,
and the members of the crew threw
themselves on him and bound him with
ropes. An investigation showed that
the villain had so fixed the engine that
an explosion was imminent. Boats
were immediately lowered and screaming
children hurried into them. Many
children leaped into the water, but
boats arrived from shore and everyone
was rescued. Within a minute or two
after the last one was taken off the
steamer it exploded. The engineer
made full confession, and is not thought
to be insane.

Brass Guinea, West Africa, June 5.—
The French Niger expedition from
Salak has been totally routed, many of
its number being killed by poisoned ar-
rows in Borgou country. A remnant
of the expedition arrived at Ki-
sani on May 12.

BALLOON EXPEDITION.

Provincial Government Given Notice
Regarding Andrew's Expedition.

The British Columbia Gazette of last
evening contains the following notice:
"Public notice is hereby given that
the government of His Majesty the
King of Sweden and Norway proposes
sending, in the summer of 1896, a na-
tional expedition to the North Pole for
exploration in the interests of science.
The balloon will convey a party of three
Swedish scientists, namely, Mr. Bal-
mon August Andre, aged 42; Dr. Nils
Gustaf Ekholm, aged 48; and Mr. Nils
Strindberg, aged 24. It is understood
that the expedition will start from Nizni
Novgorod in the early summer."

The Swedish and Norwegian min-
ister at the Court of St. James having,
in the name of his government, invoked
the assistance of Her Majesty's govern-
ment with a view of making it gener-
ally known in the British provinces
adjacent to the Polar Basin that the
expedition in question will be attempt-
ed, and the Swedish government being
anxious also that the project should be
made known to the authorities in other
parts of Canada and to the general pub-
lic in the Dominion through the medium
of the press, Her Majesty's principal
secretary of state for the colonies has
requested His Excellency's government
to do all in their power to meet the
wishes of the government of His
Swedish and Norwegian Majesty in
this matter.

"Accordingly, Her Majesty's local
subjects throughout the provinces of
British Columbia are hereby notified in
the premises and are requested to give
the explorers, should an opportunity
present itself, all the help in their power.
If the balloon be seen only and no com-
munication be had with the exploring
party, it is requested that the following
particulars may be noted and communi-
cated either to a local newspaper or to
this office (that of the provincial sec-
retary), namely, the day and the hour in
which the balloon was seen, the direc-
tion of the balloon, and the direction of
the wind. Should any accident befall
the explorers and should they arrive in
any locality having lost the balloon, the
inhabitants are asked to give them all
possible assistance."

ROYAL Baking Powder.

Highest of all in leavening
strength.—U. S. Government Report

MUST NOT COMPLAIN

Cubans Who Report Outrages to Spanish Officials are Promptly Arrested.

Denial of the Report That Macco Seeks Terms for His Surrender—More Relief.

New York, June 4.—The World publishes the following special correspondence from Matanzas, province of Matanzas, dated May 10:

Reports have reached here of a number of unwarranted murders and outrages by hands of Col. Luis de Olivera's Spanish guerrillas. Belisario No-dario of this town relates the particulars of a fiendish attack upon a Cuban woman.

The guerrilla of Colon, Mr. Nodario says, while on their way to Calimite, stopped at the house of Mario Martinez, who had been forced to enlist in a body of insurgents under the command of Juan Pablo Jabo. The officer in command inquired from Senora Martinez the whereabouts of her husband.

"Indeed I cannot tell," she replied.

"Then make her tell," the Spaniard said and he proceeded to tear off her clothing.

He then questioned her anew, and receiving no answer from the woman, who was crying hysterically, he unsheathed his sword and fell to cutting and slashing his victim until her blood covered the floor and she fainted in a corner. Her shrieks and entreaties only served to provoke the cruel laughter of the soldiers. Mr. Nodario said he laid the facts in writing before Col. Molina. The chief replied by sending a squad to arrest and shoot the complainant. His brother, Bruno, a tobaccoist, heard of the order in time to notify Belisario. The brothers fled and joined the rebel force of Teollidillo Garcia.

Col. Molina's forces a few days afterward stopped at the home of a farmer. Only a woman and a baby were in the house. He demanded that she tell where the men were. She protested that she did not know. He called for a platoon of soldiers.

As the platoon entered the cabin Molina, pointing to her, said:

"Pull out that rebel bag and shoot her."

The mother and child were dragged some twenty-five feet from the hut and a squad moved away a few paces.

"Will you speak now," the colonel demanded.

"For God's sake, I don't know," cried the woman.

"Then fire," ordered Molina.

The woman tried to shield the child with her body, but the merciless bullets did their work. The baby was not killed outright, and one of the soldiers moved by a sort of barbarous pity, crushed the little one's skull with the butt of his rifle. The bugle sounded "fall in." Molina, after setting fire to the house, coolly mounted his horse and gave the word "March."

In one of the outskirts of San Jose de los Rios, and about three miles from the village, there is a small house occupied by Federico Fuentes. Fuentes had two large cane fields. He complained because the Spanish soldiers destroyed his cane instead of simply taking the fodder. The same command en route to protect the "Española" plantation, and a day or so later, stopped at his home, having sacked a town en route and drunk heavily.

The commander accused him of harboring an insurgent chief named Maza. Fuentes thought it useless to defend himself. The officers then bade the soldiers punish him and his companions as they deserved. A score of machetes flashed and in a few moments the prisoners were a mass of blood and rage.

A drunken frenzy had seized the murderers. Cutting off the heads of their victims they hung them to the key of the grocer's door, while the horror-stricken neighbors looked on without daring to interfere. Only under the cover of night were the ghastly remains removed and buried.

A resident of the town of Cascajal says one of Molina's guerrilla bands was marching to Regilla, the sugar plantation of Senor Sarilinas, for the purpose of escorting a train of pack mules. As the guerrillas approached the town of Cascajal they passed the farm of a Cuban named Garcia, whose two brothers were in the insurgent force under Dumas, which was operating in the district between Hecero and Romo. A portion of their force occasionally camped near Garcia's house, and he was then visited by his brothers. When the guerrilla band arrived, however, the insurgents were alone in the house.

"Where are the insurgents camped?" the lieutenant demanded of Garcia. "I really don't know," the man replied.

"The him to that chair," the officer commanded, and the soldiers lashed Garcia severely.

"Now will you tell where your brothers are?" the lieutenant angrily inquired.

"I can't say; I have not seen them," Garcia replied.

"Ha, I know they stopped here last night, but since your eyes seem to be useless, I will relieve you of them. Put them out," the officer cried, turning to his soldiers.

The sergeant thrust the point of his bayonet under each of the unfortunate man's eyes and burst them out, despite the agonizing screams of the victim.

As they left the house the lieutenant jokingly remarked that the next time Garcia would be able to say truthfully that he had not seen the insurgents.

The press this morning says: "There is no truth whatever in the rumor that Antonio Macco has offered to make terms with the Spaniards," said E. Castillo, of the Cuban legation. "We have just had a letter from him in which he says that he has every reason to congratulate himself on his position."

"I have between 1000 and 1200 head of cattle," he writes, "and my men are as fully equipped as the Spanish soldiers in the way of ammunition and clothing."

Wilmington, Del., June 4.—It is believed that the 34-foot yacht Vindex, which sailed from here, carried a Cuban

filibustering expedition. Some names appear as passengers, but it is said that the list was largely increased at the mouth of the Christina. It is alleged that the yacht carried arms and ammunition to be transferred to a ship bound for Cuba at some point in the Delaware bay or at the capes.

A DIFFERENT COURSE.

The Quebec Bishops in 1872 and in 1896.

Ottawa, May 21.—The Evening Journal (Independent Conservative) is publishing a series of articles on the movement. The Journal asks if the action of the bishops is consistent now with the course they pursued in the New Brunswick school case. The movement points to one definite line of political action; it limits the Quebec Catholic voter to the line, and it so limits him by a positive assertion of the spiritual authority of the church. Is this consistent with the record of the Quebec hierarchy? Or is it inconsistent merely with the uniform leaning of the Quebec hierarchy to the Conservative party? Are the Quebec bishops good shepherds of their flocks? Or are they, rather, good Conservatives? In 1872 the Dominion was disturbed by the New Brunswick school act, which deprived the Catholics of that province of their separate schools. Then, as now, the question was transferred to the Dominion parliament. Mr. Costigan moved a resolution that the Dominion government should interfere by vetoing the New Brunswick act. Mr. Chauveau moved an amendment that the imperial government be asked to interfere. Mr. Colby moved a second amendment that the legislature of New Brunswick should simply be asked to do justice. What position did the Quebec hierarchy take then? Did they demand that the Dominion or the empire should act? They did not. Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, who were at the head of the Conservative government, did not want to interfere with New Brunswick, and the Quebec hierarchy refused to advocate interference. Bishop Langevin of Rimouski wrote a letter to his clergy under date of July 1, 1872, of which the following is an extract. "As to the New Brunswick school act, you should consider that doubtless every Catholic is bound to disapprove the principle of that act, as well as to apply a remedy to this sad state of affairs, according to his position and the extent of his power, whilst observing the rules of prudence. That such Catholic is nevertheless free to select, to attain such an end, the means that to the best of his conscience he believes to be the most appropriate for that purpose, with the least risk possible of disturbing the religious peace of the country. That the constitutionality of the said act, and the appropriateness of invoking intervention of the imperial parliament, or that of the federal government, are amongst those questions which, from the standpoint of conscience are free questions, and that therefore our Catholic legislators could, without wounding their religious principles, vote either in one sense or the other. This, gentlemen, is what should guide you in the direction of the vote you are to give in the circumstances in which we find ourselves." This view received the approval of the archbishop of Quebec, who, in a circular to the clergy, dated July, 1872, said: "I subscribe cheerfully to the principle so wisely and so clearly enunciated by Mgr. de Rimouski in his circular of the 1st of July." Thus, in 1872, the Quebec bishops declined to make it a matter of conscience with Catholic voters that the Dominion should be required to interfere with one of the provinces. In 1896 the Quebec bishops do make it a matter of conscience. Wherefore the difference? The grievance is the same. If the Quebec bishops were wrong in 1872 they are wrong now. And the trouble is that in both cases they have allied themselves to the Conservative leaders.

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The commander accused him of harboring an insurgent chief named Maza. Fuentes thought it useless to defend himself. The officers then bade the soldiers punish him and his companions as they deserved. A score of machetes flashed and in a few moments the prisoners were a mass of blood and rage.

A drunken frenzy had seized the murderers. Cutting off the heads of their victims they hung them to the key of the grocer's door, while the horror-stricken neighbors looked on without daring to interfere. Only under the cover of night were the ghastly remains removed and buried.

A resident of the town of Cascajal says one of Molina's guerrilla bands was marching to Regilla, the sugar plantation of Senor Sarilinas, for the purpose of escorting a train of pack mules. As the guerrillas approached the town of Cascajal they passed the farm of a Cuban named Garcia, whose two brothers were in the insurgent force under Dumas, which was operating in the district between Hecero and Romo. A portion of their force occasionally camped near Garcia's house, and he was then visited by his brothers. When the guerrilla band arrived, however, the insurgents were alone in the house.

"Where are the insurgents camped?" the lieutenant demanded of Garcia. "I really don't know," the man replied.

"The him to that chair," the officer commanded, and the soldiers lashed Garcia severely.

"Now will you tell where your brothers are?" the lieutenant angrily inquired.

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The sergeant thrust the point of his bayonet under each of the unfortunate man's eyes and burst them out, despite the agonizing screams of the victim.

As they left the house the lieutenant jokingly remarked that the next time Garcia would be able to say truthfully that he had not seen the insurgents.

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"I have between 1000 and 1200 head of cattle," he writes, "and my men are as fully equipped as the Spanish soldiers in the way of ammunition and clothing."

Wilmington, Del., June 4.—It is believed that the 34-foot yacht Vindex, which sailed from here, carried a Cuban

filibustering expedition. Some names appear as passengers, but it is said that the list was largely increased at the mouth of the Christina. It is alleged that the yacht carried arms and ammunition to be transferred to a ship bound for Cuba at some point in the Delaware bay or at the capes.

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WHY HE CHANGED

Former President of a Conservative Association Gives His Reasons.

He sees no hope for the Country Under the Rule of the Tupper Clique.

Thomas B. Smith, of Windsor, N. S., a prominent Nova Scotia politician, publishes the following letter explaining why he has changed from the Conservative to the Liberal side:

To the Editor of the *Hants Journal*:— Nearly three months ago, at a meeting of the Liberal Conservative association of this country, I tendered my resignation of the presidency, but by a unanimous vote I was requested to continue in office. I consented to do so, hoping that matters might be so arranged at Ottawa as to induce me to retain the position for another year.

For more than two years I have felt that a constantly growing debt and a consequently increasing expenditure should receive some check, and the pressure of taxes which is felt most heavily by the poorest of the people should be lightened. But after the reconstruction of the government, I could see no hope for any improvement, nor any check to extravagant expenditure, and feeling this I handed in my resignation on the evening of the 11th inst. There are other reasons which have also induced me to sever my connection with the association.

Now the time has arrived when it is for the people of Nova Scotia to determine whether they will become instruments for the exaltation to the premiership of Canada of a person who has proved that he has no interests in common with the people of this province. Those who consider his actions in the late parliament are carried back in thought to his actions in 1890 and 1897, in the face of an overwhelming majority of Nova Scotians. The rights of majorities, it would appear, are not to stand in the way of his vaunting ambition.

The people of the little mayflower land have a splendid opportunity of asserting their power, by humbling the man who sold them and their birthright to Canadian and British statesmen, and prove to the world that they still retain the spirit of their British ancestors. They can show that 1890 and 1897 are not forgotten, by using their electoral power to retain their remaining liberties and protect the interests of themselves and their loved peninsular home.

This opportunity, if it be let slip by, may never return again. It is one of the best chances the electors of this province ever had, or ever will have, of teaching politicians that to play false to the liberties and interests of a people and province is not forgotten in a day.

Time has proved that the promises made at the union were as false as the prince of darkness. At this hour more than one-third of the native born population of Nova Scotia are living and toiling under the stars and stripes. There are at this moment 75,000 born Nova Scotians living in the state of Massachusetts. There are scarcely any growing markets in this province for our farmers, and the western provinces of Canada are filling our stagnant markets with the products of their soil, and our agriculturists are yearly emigrating by thousands, and the farming districts all over the province are studded with dwellings whose doors are barred and windows boarded, looking dismal in their solitude and decay.

Sweep the fish from our coast waters and bury the coal in the depths of the Atlantic, and with our rapidly declining shipping, in five years this province would become almost as uninhabited as the Isle of Skye.

Now is the time for every Nova Scotian patriot and every true Canadian to raise his voice and pronounce that the reign of interference with provincial rights, of handing over provinces as it were, by private conference and contract, of those who think the judgment of the electors of so little importance as to not even condescend to take them into their confidence respecting any interference with laws and the constitution under which they have lived, flourished, prospered and been happy and contented, of deception and ingratitude, of misgovernment, of falsity to the principles of prohibition, and of official corruption, shall be absolutely and forever at an end.

Those who have no interest in the extravagance of government, and have nothing to gain by being the tools of any party, and no interest in pandering to the views of any government, will well weigh how they will vote at the approaching election.

Nova Scotia wants defenders. She wants men to maintain her position in parliament, and who will use every effort for the extension of useful and necessary public works in the province. She wants men who will protest against any infringement of her rights, and who will on all occasions stand true as the guardians of her liberties and constitution, and of the constituencies of which they are representatives.

I consider my vote my own for the good of my province and country. I am not bound to follow in the wake of this baronet, or that sir, or this party or that party. I shall vote according to my conscience for those men who I believe will best promote the interests of Nova Scotia and the great country of which I am a citizen.

Let Nova Scotia consider the gravity of the occasion, the greatness of the principles for which they should contend, the grandeur of the triumph that may be obtained, and the hopeful future to which this province may look forward. May the men who speak in the next house of commons be men who shall

ment of the country, I feel that I should be doing a wrong to Nova Scotia and the country to support what they term their principles.

I feel certain that a prosperous future for the maritime provinces depends upon a much freer commercial intercourse with the Atlantic state of America than at present exists, and I feel just as certain that the present premier, with high notions of imperial colonial union and preferential trade, will hinder rather than advance the prosperity of Nova Scotia.

Regarding the remedial bill I have held the opinion all along that both party leaders are only playing with it for political strength. The one to retain power, the other to gain power. The new premier must know that if he had succeeded in fully passing the bill through parliament, that there was no power in Canada he could use to fully enforce its provisions, without the risk of disrupting the union. And the opposition leader must also know that he has no possible chance of effecting a settlement of compromise except through the Manitoba government.

But I do think the opposition leader's course more honorable and statesmanlike in the interests of the minority than that of his opponent, because he has not tried to coerce the province, but rather preferred conciliatory measures.

The men, whatever their creed, elected by their countrymen, and who vote carefully, considerably and wisely in

THE WORLD'S BEST

NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

"It is the laxative against Constipation and Congestions."

(Dr. R. Monin, Paris.)

CAUTION: None genuine without the signature of the firm "Andreas Sarracher" on the label.

when I look back to the greater chief-tain whose name must be foremost in any history of Canada, and consider his wonderful sagacity and the combined force and gentleness of his nature, I feel I feel that the loss of these statesmen to the Liberal Conservative party is like Samson's misfortune when shorn of his locks. And I see no present hope for the country except in those men whose aim is to unite Canadians as one people, with one measure of justice, and

ONE HONEST MAN.

Dear Editor:—Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed letter, particulars of a genuine, honest, home cure by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from nervous debility, sexual weakness, night losses and weak sunken parts. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but, thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and

ICE
MADE FROM
HYDROX.
A Pure, Distilled Drinking Water.
B. C. Cold Storage & Ice Works. TEL. 44.

Seagram's Whiskey

Apply to

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.



Victoria Spring Assizes

Notice to Jurors and Witnesses.

Notice is hereby given that by direction of the Honorable the Chief Justice, the opening of the above Assize is postponed from Thursday, 25th May, until

TUESDAY, JUNE 16th.

In consequence of the bridge disaster. Regular notices will be served.

E. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE,
Registrar Supreme Court.

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star Baking Powder

IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion cannot resist the pure and wholesome baking which so uniformly results from the use of this matchless powder.

NOTICE.

Rock Bay Bridge and James Bay Bridge are closed to vehicular traffic until full examination and further notice.

By order of the Mayor.

E. A. WILMOT,

City Engineer.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., May 27th, 1896.

Mortgagee's Sale.

By instructions of Alexander Urquhart, executor of Donald Urquhart, deceased, and under and by virtue of the powers contained in certain indentures of mortgage, which can be inspected at the office of the undersigned, tenders will be received up to the 5th day of June, 1896, for the purchase of the whole or part of the following lands and premises situate in the City of Victoria:

1. All that certain parcel or tract of land, being the western half (W 1/2) of all that parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the City of Victoria, and marked and numbered Lot No. Two (2), on the official map of Medina Grove deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, situated on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1880, being the subdivision map or plan of subdivisions XVII, XIX, XXI, and XXII, the said Medina Grove, being now better known as Reckless Farm, and the premises hereinafter described as the western half (W 1/2) of Lot Two (2) of Section 13 thereof.

2. All that and those pieces or parcels of land situate in Victoria City known as lots numbers (23) twenty-three, (24) twenty-four, (25) twenty-five and (26) thirty, being a subdivision of section 22 (twenty-two), according to a plan of subdivision of sections 21, 22, 23, 24, and 27, Spring Ridge, deposited in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, numbered 244 and the dwelling houses and buildings thereon.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated 2nd May 1896.

A. PERRY MILLER

40 Langley Street, Victoria. Solicitor for

executors of D. Urquhart, deceased.

1896



THE TUPPERIAN CAMPAIGN—LYE AND SOFT SOAP.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them after all sick head

ACHE

is the cause of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure a wide variety of ailments.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cleanse all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sent everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

speak for those great principles which are essential to every country, namely, equal laws and the powers of provincial legislation as supported by a majority of the electors, and which do not trench upon any important part of the country's constitution.

While I have been offered a nomination again and again by many leading gentlemen and others on the purely independent ticket, and have been pressed to accept, with very good prospects of success, and while I extend to those gentlemen my warmest thanks, I have decided to support those men who profess to be the guardians of provincial rights, and who I trust will be faithful to majorities and minorities alike.

Since the death of the lamented Sir John Thompson and the greater Macdonald, some acts of the party leaders have shown to the country and the world that they should have dropped from their standards that most splendid of all appellations of a political party the word Liberal. And since these great and good men have passed from their work on earth, I see no present hope for any reformation in the Conservative ranks, and having small faith in most of the men who constitute the govern-

ment of the country, I feel that I should be doing a wrong to Nova Scotia and the country to support what they term their principles.

The more I study this great country and its future, my political views become more closely allied to those of the great statesmen who for so long a time and so faithfully and so honorably have administered the affairs of Ontario, (Sir Oliver Mowat), and who, in common with Sir John A. Macdonald, has some principles which are ever dear to the latter's heart, and which have always been recognized by true Liberals as the policy of their party. Both believed that, as far as possible, and with honor to Canada, it was a true policy, to endeavor to unite in national friendship and brotherhood the people of the two North American unions, with two distinct forms of government, having one great aim, to make North America a strength and not a weakness to the British empire. Neither were dazzled with excessive federal imperialism, or inspired with American spread-eagleism. Their policy is a true Canadian policy. When I consider the great merits of the late Sir John Thompson, and

one great equality in all our institutions.

There is restlessness all over Canada to-day. And why? Simply, I think, for the reason that no government, no amount of industry and commerce can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the people, unless the principles of that government are broad and conciliatory, and are founded on economy, temperance and virtue. Are the principles of the present government such, and so founded? It is a question every thoughtful Canadian will ask himself, and answer with his ballot in a few weeks.

THOMAS B. SMITH.

Windsor, May 25, 1896.

Do Not Do This.

Do not be induced to buy any other if you have made up your mind to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail. Do not give up in despair because other medicines have failed to help you. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and you may reasonably expect to be cured.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

wish to make this certain means of cure known to all sufferers, I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness, I promise you perfect secrecy, and as I do not wish to expose myself either, please address simply: P. O. Box 388, London, Ont.

No matter how tall a man may be, there are times when he is pretty short. Friendship is a splendid thing, but a good-bank account is safer to bet on.

—Mr. James Fardon, an old soldier residing at Monroe, Mich., was severely afflicted with rheumatism, but received prompt relief from pain by using Chamberlain's Pain Balm. He says: "At times my back would ache so badly that I could hardly rise up. If I had not gotten relief I would not be here to write these few lines. Chamberlain's Pain Balm has done me a great deal of good and I feel very thankful for it. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver."

JUNE.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER

Room 7, Board of Trade Building.

The Daily Times.

DIRTY WORK.

On occasions it suits the Colonist to deliver a lecture on journalistic amenities, one of its favorite propositions being that modern newspapers of the best type do not think it either right or wise to lie about and misrepresent their political opponents. How well the Colonist's practice harmonizes with its preaching may be clearly judged by those who were present at the Colquhoun hall meeting last night and who saw the "report" of that meeting published in this morning's paper. That report is perhaps the most unfair, untruthful and dishonest production of an individual whose capabilities in this direction have already made him notorious. One can only wonder that a newspaper making so many pretensions to respectability can stoop to the mean and dirty work of lying about a public meeting in this way. Even if its conductors have no sense of honor to restrain them, it might be expected that they would see the inutility of falsehoods and distortions that must necessarily be exposed to public view. There is only one solution of the mystery, namely, that the men responsible for the despicable work are so blinded by partisan bigotry that they cannot foresee the certain results of their tactics. They cannot deceive the electors, they cannot injure the Liberal cause; they can in fact accomplish nothing but damage to their own property. The Colonist's own readers are now well aware that its alleged reports of political meetings are absurd travesties, violating the truth and utterly misrepresenting the situation. For our own part we have but one regret to express, namely, that a person so ready to do this dirty work, so great a disgrace to his profession, should be harbored by a professedly respectable newspaper.

A FOOLISH FALSEHOOD.

Some time ago the Times showed by quotations from the reports of eastern Conservative newspapers the falsity of the statement that the proposed Crow's Nest railway loan had been dropped because of Liberal obstruction. Not one of those reports contained so much as an insinuation in support of the statement, which was evidently manufactured for western consumption. Since the exposure of the falsehood the Tory papers have refrained from repeating it, though of course they could not think of retracting the lie they had been so careful to circulate. Now there appears to be some disposition to use the same old falsehood again, probably because the effort to invent new lies becomes too exhausting, and because the liars have an idea that the exposure of this story has been forgotten. They need not deceive themselves with so foolish a dream; the public is too well acquainted with the facts to be misled. The absurdity of bringing in a bill dealing with \$5,000,000 of public money on the day before the dissolution of parliament suddenly dawned on the ministers' minds, and they quickly withdrew the proposal without a word from anybody else. The public can easily appreciate the fact that whatever the merits or demerits of the scheme, the day before parliament was to expire was not the time for its introduction. It could not possibly have been considered and read three times in each house unless all other business of which there was a great quantity on hand had been entirely thrown aside.

With characteristic silliness, the Colonist backs up Mr. Ker in his attempt to misrepresent the Times in connection with the Empress failure. The scheme may afford Mr. Ker and the Colonist some relief in their bitter disappointment, but we do not know that any other success will attend it.

By the way of criticizing a statement made by our Ottawa correspondent, the Colonist quotes the following words from a speech of Senator Ferguson of Prince Edward Island: "He then proceeded to show that by the organized obstruction of the Grits the government were unable, after the 21st of January, to go into committee to pass one item of the main estimates, and therefore could not possibly have brought down the supplementary estimates, in which our railway vote was. He then read a letter from Hon. Mr. Haggart, amid thundering applause, to the effect that owing to Grit obstruction he (Mr. Haggart) could not reach his railway resolution, but the government would take it up and pass it at the next session of parliament." We doubt if the "thundering applause" offered by Mr. Haggart and Senator Ferguson was awarded "thundering applause." The Prince Edward Islanders are too intelligent to be deceived by any such humbug. The government could at any time have presented its estimates and its railway resolutions, but in the early part of the session the ministers

NOT "FULL-FLEDGED."

"It is understood that at an early date the departments of customs and inland revenue will be restored to their former status. This will give Mr. John F. Wood and Lieut.-Col. Prior full ministerial rank. They are ministers now in one sense, but not the ministers over their own departments. It was thought at one time during the reconstruction that Mr. Wood should become a minister, and the new man take the controllership, but the special aptitude Mr. Wood has shown for the administration of the customs department made it unwise to effect a change at this juncture. When the present plans are carried out, however, the customs and inland revenue branches, which are both highly important, will be again full-fledged departments."—Toronto Mail-Empire.

were too busy quarreling among themselves to do business. Mr. Haggart as one of the "nest of traitors" could have made the truth known if he had wanted to.

WHAT'S YOUR VIEW?

To the Editor: Your morning contemporary reads you a lesson on the ethics of common decency. This morning re the comments of the Times on the Empress steamers. Will some one show us what view the Colonist itself expressed on this subject, or was it allowed to have any views?

LIKE-TO-KNOW.

UNFAIR REPORTS. To the Editor: Having attended last evening's meeting at Colquhoun hall, I was anxious to see how it was treated by the Colonist, and consequently came to town this morning for a copy of that paper. My curiosity was chiefly aroused through the reports I had heard regarding the ability of the Colonist reporter, the one who attended last evening's meeting, to twist reports. Just previous to the bye-election I was in the New England hotel one night, when a man, who looked as though a few anti-billions pills would do him a great deal of good, came in. He immediately began to boast of how he had twisted some of the opposition speeches. Consequently I was prepared for what appeared in this morning's Colonist the most garbled and distorted report that has ever appeared in a Victoria paper. It is not likely, in fact, that the Colonist or Messrs. Prior and Earle any good. The only interrupters at last evening's meeting were Joe Carey and Mr. Daniels, whom all Victorians know.

THE EMPRESSES.

To the Editor: I read Mr. Ker's letter in last night's Times, and it seems to me that he is trying to make political capital out of the non-docking of the Empresses at the outer wharf. I do not think Mr. Ker can be aware that Her Majesty's ship Nympha lay at the outer wharf for over two weeks for the sole purpose of making a perfect survey of the approach to this wharf, and the charts show conclusively that the Empresses can dock at any time in safety. The last Empress did leave Vancouver at 2:45, and with the tide in her favor could have reached Victoria at 8 o'clock—long before dark—in place of arriving at 9:30. I am rather surprised that Mr. Ker should take this matter seriously, if he really did expect these steamers to dock at the outer wharf. The same promises made to him by men in high authority have been made to others and constantly violated. I must confess it looks like an electioneering dodge on the part of the C.P.R., and I think the public generally look upon it as such.

BLINKER AND JIMMY.

Well, maybe de Kernel and me didn't have a good laff dis mornin' over our mornin' refreshment. Dat was a great idee of mine, gettin' in de first lick at de Colquhoun meetin', and how dem Grits did nash dere teeth. De push wanted de Kernel to attend de meetin' in force and make tings howl, but I don't do business dat way, not much. See I to de Kernel, wot's de "good" of havin' Swankhucker Jimmy on your staff if you don't use him? He ain't exactly a Macorley at writin' English, and if he'd ever imagined in his youth dat he was gwin' to be a reporter he'd a pade sup' little attention to learnin' how to frame sentences, but when it comes to distortin' facts, w'y Jimmy's all there. And dat's de ticket w'e got to play dis time. Give it 'em strong, w'id lots of guff on de side, and none of de city men will be any de wiser, but dat it's de expel tooth. Den we can talk about dere own meetin' in de district, and dat will strike terrier into de 'arts of dem as wants to vote for de Liberals but ain't quite made up dere minds. Ah wot a daisy job Jimmy did make of it. Oh, I'm a pretty smart politishun, I am, and anyting I overlooks won't make much of a grease spot on a pane of glass. Wot do I tink of dat Empress racket? Well, betwix you and me I tink de C.P.R. are playin' a pretty deep game, and de first to fall a victim in dere artless innocence was Davyd. You see de C.P.R. has declared a strict neutrality dis time, and while they wants to keep on de rite side of de Elites in case dey gets back agin, dey ain't agoin' to do a t'ing to reely help dat party, wot de Grits could object to. So wen dey promised to tie de Empress up to de wharf, dere was several mental reservations included in de conditions, which woud hold back a man of war with full steam ahead signalled, but dey forgot to mention dese to David wen dey kindly needed to his request. Do I tink de Empress will tie up alongside nex time? Well, dat depends wether dey can tie de C.P.R. up in an agreement dey can't get out of, and w'e'll have to shoot somethin' a mite s'ore stronger den de old seat in Victoria, afore dat generous corporation goes out of its way to elude us in our extremity. Well, so long, I've got lots to do to-day, and I must get a restin'.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

Canterbury Pilgrim Takes the Oaks Stakes at the Epsom Meeting To-Day.

Prince of Wales' Thais a Good Second-To-Morrow's Races at the Driving Park.

THE TURF.

TO-MORROW'S RACES. Everything points to to-morrow's races being the best ever seen at the Victoria track, which, thanks to the recent showers, is in record-breaking condition. Limy Long, Elsie and Jim Murphy are fit to run for a man's life, and for the five-eighths Johnny Douglas, Riley and Rainbow have done an excellent preparation. In the polo pony races, Black Bess, Molly and Donk will all have many admirers, and it will indeed be a difficult task to pick the victor from the big fields that will face the starter. Punctually will be the order of the day, each race being started promptly on time, and as the car company will run a ten-minute service, visitors will have no complaint to make of facilities for reaching the scene of action.

SELECTIONS FOR TO-MORROW. 1st Race—Molly 1, Donk 2. 2nd Race—Rainbow 1, Johnny Douglas 2. 3rd Race—Limy Long 1, Elsie 2. 5th Race—Rainbow 1, Messino 2. 6th Race—Donk 1, Black Bess 2.

PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Epsom, June 4.—Canterbury Pilgrim won the Oaks. She is the property of Lord Derby. The Prince of Wales' Thais was second and Mr. Hall's Proposition third. The weather, which was stormy last night, cooled the atmosphere and the rain laid the dust, and this morning bright sunshine and a fair course favored the ladies' day of the Epsom summer meeting, the great event of which is the Oaks stakes, 350 sovereigns, for three-year-old fillies, to carry 126 lbs. each, the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the owner of the third horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, distance about a mile and a half. The crowd was enormous, as the Prince of Wales, having taken the Derby, served to stimulate greatly the interest taken in the present race meeting. Tens of thousands who blamed themselves for having missed the spectacle which followed the announcement of the victory of the Prince of Wales' colt, gathered about the race course this morning, determined to make amends for missing a sight the equal of which they are not likely to see again. Then again, a great number of those who gathered at Epsom to-day did so in the hope of seeing the Prince of Wales complete the double event by winning the Oaks with Gigolette. A number of other cracks were entered by such well known racing men as the Duke of Devonshire, Count Apponyi, Lord Derby, Duke of Portland, Lord Zetland, Mr. H. Macdonald, Mr. P. Cornhill, Mr. Fox-Stanball Keene, Mr. C. D. Rose, Mr. J. Keene, Baron de Rothschild, Lord Roseberry and Sir Tatton Sykes. Naturally nobody expected half of the horses entered to appear at the post, but there was a good field of starters, and consequently the sporting world turned out in the strongest force possible. At 1:30 the betting was 13 to 13 against Thais, 9 to 2 against sister of Ella Tweed, 10 to 1 against Helm, and Canterbury Pilgrim, 10 to 1 against others. Tattersall's ring was almost packed, as upon the race for the Derby stakes. Out of the big list of entries, however, only eleven runners came to the post. The Prince of Wales' brown filly Thais, Mr. E. Rotherell's chestnut filly Sister of Ella Tweed, Lord Ellersmere's bay filly Miss Fraser, Mr. J. C. Hill's bay filly Proposition, Sir F. Johnstone's chestnut filly Mell Mel, Lord Londonderry's chestnut filly Hemonosha, Mr. H. Macdonald's chestnut filly Amphora, Lord Roseberry's chestnut filly Avilion, Duke of Westminster's bay filly Helm, and Lord Derby's chestnut filly Canterbury Pilgrim. The result of the race was as stated above.

The post betting was 100 to 8 against Canterbury Pilgrim, 13 to 8 against Thais, and 100 to 7 against Proposition.

LACROSSE. There will be a meeting of the intermediate lacrosse club this evening at 8 o'clock at the Caledonia grounds club house.

AQUATIC.

LUNATIC AT LARGE. New York, June 5.—Two young men, George Herpo and Frank Samuelson, will start to row across the Atlantic from New York to Havre in a boat eighteen feet four inches long and five feet wide on Saturday afternoon next. The crewmen will use no sail. The distance is 4,230 miles. They will carry provisions for sixty days. The little boat lies adjoining the large office, Herpo and Samuelson are fishermen of

Branchport, N.J. They say they are confident of accomplishing the trip and thus earn the fame of being the first to cross the Atlantic with oars.

MEETING AT KAMLOOPS.

Mr. Mars and His Eastern Champion Get the Worst of It.

Kamloops, June 3.—The meeting called by the Mara faction for the evening of June 1st was a most successful one for the Liberal party. In addition to Mr. Mars, Mr. E. King Dods spoke on behalf of the Conservative party. Messrs. McCutcheon and Marchant took the platform for the opposition, and right good use did they make of the opportunity. Mars's speech was one of the latest a man could possibly utter, and he practically said nothing in it. McCutcheon followed and scored Mars for his inactivity in the interests of the constituency he represented during the nine years in which he sat in the house. "Send to Ottawa men," cried Mr. McCutcheon, "who will break up the family party at Ottawa, and the family party in British Columbia." The speaker also pointed out the injustice done to the electors resident in the outlying districts. The electors resident in Golden, etc., will be put to the trouble of going to Donald to vote, and those from Fort Steele, Windermere, etc., to Nelson, all of which could have been avoided had Mars opened his mouth. Who did he not do so? Because he feared the Bonnet stock was in the ascendant there? It seems odd, too, that Cache Creek should no longer be a polling station; at one time it was the center for the district, the headquarters of the retiring officer, E. King Dods, is a fluent speaker. He mentions millions and billions of dollars with as much sang froid as we ordinary mortals speak of dollars and cents. Dealing mainly with grandiloquent generalities he endeavored to throw discredit on the Grit party. But, as one farmer said, "he would give a better speech than that for the opposition if they paid him \$2.50 more." Of all the speakers none were so efficient as Mr. Marchant. With emphatic words and gestures he scored the Conservative party without mercy. The McGreevy and other scandals were handled without gloves. "The National Policy," said the speaker, "has no Mr. Dods made you all rich." But when he dissected the business status of merchants in different parts of the province, the debts of the cities, etc., etc., the audience was clearly of opinion that the N. P. has not built up British Columbia.

Mr. Dods laid the blame for his not getting a hearing in Vancouver on the hoodlum element of the opposition, but Mr. Marchant soon put the true state of affairs before the audience, showing it was the Bowersites, members of the Conservative party, who, objecting to their man being refused the privileges of the public platform, determined to prevent Dods from speaking; a determination they carried out to their satisfaction. Mr. Marchant utterly demolished the Conservative speakers' arguments in favor of the remedial bill, and protection as now existing in Canada, and won repeated bursts of applause for the mastery way in which he presented the views of the Liberal party on these important questions. There is no question but that the meeting did good work in the cause of Liberalism in the Kamloops district. The Conservatives are using every available means to beat up recruits. A specially good feature is that the younger blood is straight Liberal, and Mars's friends find they have a harder row to hoe than they anticipated.

If you would be always healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.

Weiler Bros., agents for Liberty's Crotonnes, Serges, Oatmeal Cloth, etc., etc. Full line of these artistic materials.

Hammocks (in different sizes), Camp Stools, Camp Chairs, Camp Beds, etc., at Weiler Bros.

The opposition central committee rooms are now located in the Balmoral Block, Douglas street.

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THE RAMBLER WHEEL

Still holds its reputation as a first-class machine; strong, neat, and excellent in all its appointments.

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Is the best in the market for the money.

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Finest English and Scotch Varieties From 50c to \$3 a dozen. Largest and Handmade assortment in British Columbia. All Classes of Fishing Tackle. Complete Stock of Oricket and Lawn Tennis goods. HENRY SHORT & SONS, 115-117 Douglas street.

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During the holidays? Is the question that is puzzling many a Victoria lady. We think it could be speedily settled if she were only to drop into the Lansdowne House and have a look at the cool comfortable White Duck Suits, Summer Dress Goods, Sailor Hats and pretty Parasols. Come and see how we have anticipated your wishes in selecting this stock.

Jno. Partridge.

Lansdowne House, 86 Yates St.

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Have again opened their yard at Laurel Point, and are prepared to supply Contractors and Builders, ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER, in any quantity to suit the purchaser, at an extremely low figure.

Call and get PRICES before buying elsewhere. We are selling for CASH ONLY, but you will find the price is a sufficient inducement to buy from us.

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Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

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Okell & Morris damson and green gage preserves are a luxury. Try them.

Don't fail to get a copy of to-morrow's Province. Or, sale at all newsstands, 5 cents per copy.

Mrs. Smith, of 64 Herald street, reported to the police this morning that burglars attempted to enter her residence last evening.

Last evening Dr. J. K. Garrow was committed to trial on the charge of performing an illegal operation in the month of March, 1894.

The case of Wm. Redfern, who is charged with having set fire to a building on Government street, has been remanded until Monday.

Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne, the opposition candidates, and others, will address a meeting of the electors at the A.O.U.W. hall on Wednesday evening, June 10th.

George Brown was to-day sentenced to one month with hard labor for vagrancy. As no owner appeared for the goods found in Brown's possession, he was not charged with theft.

A fire alarm, from Box 51, called the fire department to Fort street, above Douglas street, at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The alarm was caused by a fire ignited to melt varnish in a yard adjoining Mello's paint shop.

Mr. H. de Windt, special correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, arrived from the east last evening and will leave by the steamer Queen tomorrow for Alaska. He is on his way to Paris via Alaska, the islands of Behring sea and Siberia.

Henry Gordon McConnan, with R. Ward & Co., Ltd., and Miss Edith Almer Carmichael, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Carmichael, were quietly married last evening at the residence of Mr. Dixie H. Ross, Hillside avenue. Rev. Leslie Clay solemnized the marriage.

At yesterday's meeting of the W. C. T. U., the superintendents of departments reported on the year's work and a visitor from Winnipeg gave an encouraging account of the progress of the union in the prairie city. The ladies in charge of departments, who did not report yesterday, will do so at the annual meeting on the 18th instant.

We enjoy the confidence of our customers, but, however, we are not surprised to learn that there are some who are not to be trusted even in a guessing contest. Every dollar spent in our store entitles the purchaser to a guess at the big block of soap, and the nearest estimate gets a high grade Cleveland wheel special bicycle. S. Reid, 122 Government.

Last evening's Gazette contains a hint that there are to be two provincial bye-elections during August or September. Courts for the revision of the voters' lists of Victoria city and Esquimalt districts and North Victoria are to be held on August 3rd. This gives credit to the report that upon the resignation of Attorney-General Eberts to accept the judgeship, Mr. H. D. Helmen will be taken into the cabinet, and resigning his seat for Victoria city, will be a candidate for Mr. Eberts' constituency, North Victoria.

Victoria Camp, No. 52, W. O. W., will meet to-night, initiations and other important business will be transacted. The committee having in hand the arrangements for the unveiling of the monument at the grave of the late Geo. H. Sampson have about completed their work and will report to-night. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance and during the ceremony of unveiling the procession will leave A. O. U. W. hall on Sunday next at 2 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to attend.

The spoon competitions of No. 1 company, Fifth Regiment, came to close for the season last evening. The results of the final match and the season's aggregate follow:

First Class—Major Sargison, 40; S. M. Mulcrish, 41; Gr. Bailey, 49-6-37; Captain Mann, 32.

Second Class—Cor. Macleod, 41; Sgt. Russell, 41; Gr. Harpur, 38; Gr. Searlett, 38.

Third Class—Gr. Gaudin, 28; Gr. Worlock, 28; Gr. Cornwall, 28; and Gr. R. C. Trimen, 28.

Aggregates—1st class, Gr. Bailey, 450; 2nd class, Captain R. Munro, 123; and 3rd class, Gr. Searlett, 128.

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Photographer, Government St.

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—We keep the newest shapes in ladies' and gents' fine shoes. Gilmore & McCandless.

—Weller Bros. agents for the Hammer and Ideal Wheels. These bikes cannot be beaten.

—The usual Sunday morning train for Sidney will, until further notice, depart at 9 a.m., instead of 7 a.m. as formerly.

—Mr. Phillips, of Esquimalt road, reported to the police to-day that a watch was stolen from his house. He left it on the table and believes a peddler who called during the afternoon took it.

—So far the police have been unable to find Joseph Brown, who escaped from the chain gang yesterday. Last evening he was seen at the corner of Moss and Fort, so it is presumed he is in hiding in the city.

—The Fifth Regiment representatives of the Shoeburgh team have been appointed. They are Sergeant A. J. Thomas of No. 3 company, Victoria, and Company Sergeant-Major Cornish of No. 6 Vancouver. Their substitutes are Bombardier Lettice and Sergeant Turner, respectively. The team will leave Quebec for England on June 20.

—The boat which the two boys Fletcher and Morris hired from Capt. Dan McIntosh yesterday was found this morning by Officer McKenna at the head of Pechter Bay, where the boys had camped all night. Only the sail was missing. At six o'clock this morning the boys called at the residence of Mr. Hall, Metehun, and asked to be directed to the E. & N. railway, stating that they were on their way to Nanaimo. They did not ask for food.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Elected at Yesterday's Session of the Knights of Pythias.

The members and delegates of the Grand Lodge, K. of P., returned to-day from Nanaimo, the annual session having been brought to a close last evening. Yesterday morning the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

P.G.C., T. Ackerman, Royal Lodge, No. 6.

Grand Chancellor, F. W. Dowling, Ruthven Lodge, No. 7.

G.V.C., J. B. Kennedy, Fraser River Lodge, No. 12.

G. P., James Haddow, Damon Lodge, No. 8.

G.K. of R. and S., Emil Pfeiffer, Far West Lodge, No. 1.

G. M. of Ex., W. K. Leighton, Myrtle Lodge, No. 9.

G. M. at A., G. B. Trites, Wellington Lodge, No. 2.

G.I.G., Robert Rivers, Nanaimo Lodge, No. 4.

G.O.G., Dr. P. Scharschmidt, Comox Lodge, No. 5.

In the afternoon Supreme Representative H. J. Austin, assisted by Supreme Representative James Crossan, acting as Supreme Prelate, and George Madigan, acting as Supreme M. at A., installed the Grand Lodge officers for the ensuing term, after which the new Grand Chancellor announced the standing committees and Deputy Grand Chancellors for the ensuing term.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to meet again the second Tuesday in May, 1897, at New Westminster.

NEW COMPANIES.

Incorporated Here and in the States to Develop British Columbia.

Last evening's Gazette contains notices of the incorporation of a number of companies to do business in this province. The companies are:

Takush Harbor Timber Co., Ltd., of England, with a capital stock of 250,000 in £1 shares.

Kootenai Water Supply Co., Ltd., of Rochester, N. Y.; one million shares of \$1.

Acme Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; 600,000 \$1 shares.

Beaver Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; 750,000 \$1 shares.

Gold Stream Mining Co., Ltd., of Cadiz, Wis.; one million \$1 shares.

Hattie Brown Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; one million \$1 shares.

Crown Point Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; one million \$1 shares.

Blue Bird Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; 600,000 \$1 shares.

Mayflower Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; one million shares of \$1.

Monarch Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Northport, Wash.; 750,000 \$1 shares.

Monte Christo Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; one million \$1 shares.

Morrison Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; one million \$1 shares.

Republic Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Spokane; 750,000 \$1 shares.

Hansard Gold and Copper Mining Co., Ltd., of Nelson, B. C., with capital stock of one million dollars in shares of \$1 each. Incorporators and trustees—Robert Shell, F. W. Swannell and Martin O'Reilly.

John A. Hume Co., Ltd., of New Westminster, with capital stock of \$25,000 in shares of \$50. Incorporators and trustees—John A. Hume, F. J. Conlath and R. C. Loxey.

The B. C. School of Mines, of Vancouver, with capital stock of \$30,000 in \$100 shares. Promoters, Messrs. R. B. Ellis, A. W. Sullivan, Alto Marstrand, Charles Nelson, Thomas H. Tracey, G. P. Mouton and A. J. Colquhoun, all of Vancouver.

Mineral Hill Gold Mining Co., Ltd., of Victoria, with capital stock of \$750,000 in \$1 shares. Promoters and trustees, Messrs. A. A. Davidson, W. A. Diet and L. Goodacre, of Victoria, and W. K. Leighton, of Nanaimo. The object of the company is to purchase the Standard, Daley, Queen of Diamonds, Lucky Boy and Northern Light mineral claims in Alberta.

Will positively cure sick headaches and prevent its return. Careful Little Pills. That is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

COURT OF REVISION

Changes Made in the Assessment on Real Estate and Improvements.

Many Appeals Considered by the Court, Some Being Thrown Out.

The court of revision, consisting of Mayor Beaven and Aldermen Humphrey, Glover and Tarks, have held several sessions to consider appeals against assessments on city property. Yesterday they adjourned until the 10th inst., when they will conclude their labors. The court took up the following appeals, and the decisions considerably lower the assessment:

Styles and Banfield, lot 25A, Frederick street, from \$470 to \$450; lot 25 from \$450 to \$350.

J. P. Walls, lots 45 and 46, North Park street, to stand as assessed at \$720 each.

St. Barnabas church, to stand at \$700 and \$750.

C. M. Beauchamp, lot 1572, Mead street, to stand at \$1,000; improvements reduced from \$500 to \$400.

Wallace Craig, lot 40, San Juan street, improvements reduced from \$400 to \$250.

Watson Clarke, farm land, Oakland estate, reduced \$50 an acre.

Hon. Geo. Walker, part 5 acres, corner Pembroke and Blanchard streets, reduced from \$2,800 per acre to \$2,500 per acre.

E. Ridgeman, lot 11, Frederick street, improvements reduced from \$700 to \$500.

F. Landsberg, lot 6, Unright road, reduced from \$800 to \$750 per acre.

H. Gabel, lot 143, Johnson street, improvements reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,500.

Leuz & Leiser, lots in section 25, Richmond road, to stand as assessed.

Mrs. Peters, lots 2, 3 and 4, of Peter's subdivision, to stand as assessed.

Thos. Hendry, lots 7, 8, 9, 10, block B, Work Estate, reduced by \$75 each. They were assessed at \$650, \$650, \$650 and \$800.

M. McKinnon, lots 43, 44, 45 and 46, block 20, Beckley farm, to stand as assessed; improvements on lot 43 reduced from \$450 to \$350; land on lot 46 from \$800 to \$700.

M. Morrissey, lot 54, block 75, lot to stand as assessed; improvements reduced from \$400 to \$250. Lots 1, 5 and 9, 10, Oakland estate, reduced \$100; lot 6 to stand and lot 8 reduced to \$120.

C. A. Imbert, lots 1-2, 1801 and 1-2 1878, block 63, Superior and Michigan streets, to stand, and improvements reduced to \$50. Lot 34, block 1, B. E. to stand.

Tiedeman estate, all lots ordered to stand as assessed.

R. J. Russell, improvement on lot 178, block 1, Johnson and Government streets, reduced from 59,000 to 58,000; lots 25, 26, 28 and 29, section 31, block 1, and Russell streets, reduced from \$1,000 each to \$850 each, the improvements to stand.

John Colquhoun, lots in section 32, Victoria West, reduced to \$350 per acre.

James M. Russell, block 40, section 5, Garbally road, reduced from \$1,400 to \$1,000, and lots 173 to 176, Jessie street, reduced by \$25 each.

H. E. Munday, improvements on W 1-2 18 of 1777-01, Michigan street, reduced from \$600 to \$450; improvements on lot 5 of 1882-4, Menzies street, reduced from \$900 to \$450, and improvements on block 22, section 08, St. Charles street, reduced from \$900 to \$600.

James Ure, lots 43, 45 and 46, Patnam street, reduced from \$300 each to \$275 each; improvements to stand; lots 50, 51 and 52 to stand, and improvements reduced from \$800 to \$600.

B. Bozars, pt. block 10, Beckley farm, to stand.

John Smith, lot 1, 1723-4, block 99, ordered to stand; improvements reduced from \$500 to \$400.

W. H. Oliver, 124, 125 and 126, Constance and Discovery streets, to stand as assessed; lots 100 and 1-2 161, 161A and part 162A, block 2, Government, Broad and Yates street, to stand; part lot 191, block 1, Yates street, reduced from \$200 to \$170 per foot; lot 192, reduced from \$240 to \$210 per foot; lot 400, 401, 402, 470, 584, 585, 600, 601 and 1098 to stand; improvements on latter reduced from \$300 to \$200; part 3 acre lot 1, Pembroke and Gaudin streets, reduced to \$2,250 per acre; 5 acre lot 11 to stand; lots 2 and 5, Pembroke and Blanchard streets, reduced from \$550 to \$500 each; lots 6 to 12, 13 to 22, 1 to 22, block 8, Finlayson estate, to stand; block 1, Burnside extension, and block 10 and 11 to stand. Other appeals on behalf of Mr. Oliver were withdrawn.

Mrs. H. Watkins, part 184, block 1, Yates street, reduced from \$280 to \$200 per foot.

John Smeaton, lot 6, block 76, Fort property, and lot 1001, to stand.

E. H. Anderson, lots 17 and 18, of 121A, block 24, Fort street, to stand; improvements reduced from \$1,200 to \$800 and \$1,400 to \$1,000 respectively. Lot 175 and part 174, Johnson street, to stand; improvements reduced from \$7,500 to \$5,250.

Mrs. E. Watkins, part lot 184, Yates street, reduced to \$200 per foot. The remainder of Miss Watkins' appeals were withdrawn.

Mrs. Humphries, part lot 184, reduced to \$220 per foot.

H. F. Holterman, improvements lot 702, Douglas and Discovery streets, reduced from \$1,800 to \$1,400.

S. Leiser, lot 190, block 1, reduced from \$15,000 to \$10,000.

Hon. H. Nelson, estate lots 25-8, and lots 31-2, 5 acre, 17, to stand.

Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Jane, lot 401, block 13, Fort and Douglas streets, to stand. Improvements reduced from \$5,000 to \$2,000.

Jas. A. Graham, lot 326, block 11, Yates street, reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,000, and improvements from \$400 to \$200.

W. S. Chambers, lots 20, 21, 28 and 29, Burnside extension, first two reduced from \$500 to \$500 each, 28 from \$1,000 to \$500 and 29 to stand.

Mrs. Sills, lot 830, block 5, to stand, improvements reduced to \$50.

Mrs. Coones, lot 827, reduced to \$1,500.

Mrs. J. S. Bales: The property being part of the Indian reserve, was struck from the roll.

Mrs. P. Wilson, Fernwood property, improvements ordered assessed as follows: Lots 34 and 35, \$450 each; 36, \$150; 37, \$450; block 67, \$900; land to stand as assessed.

J. and D. McAllister, part block 5, Beckley farm, to stand.

Jas. McAllister, lots 80 and 91, block 26; lot 643 block K to stand; improvements on 643, Chatham street, reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,000; lots 23, 27, 5 acre lot 6, to stand; improvements on 27, reduced to \$400; lots 18 and 19, section 08, to stand; lots 8, 9, 17 and 18, block 30, and improvements; lots 1, 2 and 6, blocks 5, 8, 9, Fernwood, and lots 5 and 6, of 1723-4, to stand; improvements on 5 reduced to \$800 each.

E. R. Pritham, lots 53 and 54, block 6, Hillside extension, reduced \$100 a lot.

E. A. and B. Lewis, parts 1 and 2, 5 acre, 3, to stand; improvements reduced to \$400; lots 47-8, block 0, Hillside extension, and improvements, to stand; lot 142, block 10, Hillside extension, to stand; improvements reduced to \$400.

L. N. Conyers, lot 1 of 36, block 39, Fernwood, to stand.

Robert Williams, M. A. estate, to stand as assessed.

Caledonian Society, part block 2, Beckley farm, to stand; improvements reduced to \$200; part lot 303 to stand.

PERSONAL.

A Haslam, ex-M.P., Nanaimo, is at the Diarr.

Capt. John Barnson, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

F. W. Foster came over from the Mainland last evening.

Mrs. J. Cochrane returned last evening from a visit to Seattle.

Mrs. Leslie, of Agassiz, who has been visiting Mrs. Churence Cox, left for home this morning.

Miss McLaughlin, who recently graduated from the Lehigh Stanford, Jr., university, returned from California to-day.

New York, June 5.—Wm. Robert Dunlop and Wm. Turner, formerly employed in the household of I. Townsend Burden, who were extradited from London on a charge of robbing their employer of over \$50,000 worth of jewelry, were to-day arraigned before Judge Ewing.

Dunlop pleaded guilty of the indictment charging him with the larceny of a diamond necklace and other articles of jewelry. Turner, his accomplice, entered a plea of not guilty. At the request of the district attorney Dunlop was remanded for sentence.

Tricks in All Trades

Not excepting ours, but the trick in ours is that by scientific blending we are enabled to give you a better tea for thirty cents a pound than you have been paying forty and fifty cents for, we call it our "GEM" blend and it can only be had from the

VICTORIA TEA HOUSE,

79 Government Street, cor. Courthouse Avenue.

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One-Half the Usual Prices

For one month longer DR. MOODY will continue to give his services at the prices as advertised last month. This is owing to the very great demand that has been made upon his time and patients having had to be turned away; as will the lot of May these prices will hold good.

Vulcanite base plates, perfect adaptations to the mouth.

Very Best Set of Teeth, \$10.00

Fixed Filling, 5.00

Gold Filling, 3.00

American Filling, 1.00

Cement Filling, 1.00

Extracting Teeth, 25

Children's Teeth, 15

Cleaning Teeth, 1.00

The very best workmanship and material guaranteed.

REMEMBER, the best workmanship and the latest appliances and methods used in my office.

The same work for which before the cut double the amount was charged.

By aid of Electric Reflector work can be done just as well in the evenings.

Dr. H. P. MOODY,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College and Hospital of Oral Surgery.

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

The above letters express the quality of our goods, particularly.

Old Country Boots and Shoes.

But to meet competition we have marked

Canadian Boots and Shoes

away down, and solicit a call when passing.

Men's Douglas and Tan Boots, from \$1.75, other goods in proportion.

Old Country Boot Store,

91 Johnson Street, bet. Brown and Douglas.

\$7.00 Suits, And They Fit

Those Sack Suits we're selling for Spring are Cheap, because They Wear Well. If there was a thread of cotton in them they wouldn't. If they faded that wouldn't mean wear well either. Remember one thing: We want your regular trade; we propose to get it by selling these suits to you for Seven Dollars.

CAMERON,

THE CASH CLOTHIER,

55 JOHNSON STREET.

Great Shoe Value

Is to be found in several cases of Ladies' Laced Tan Oxfords we opened up this morning. They sell at only \$1.50 per pair; also some Hand Turned Laced Oxford of a darker shade, beautifully finished, that sell for \$2.00. This is positively the best value in Tan Oxfords we have yet offered the ladies of Victoria.

A. B. ERSKINE,

COR. GOVERNMENT & JOHNSON STREETS.

Our

Stock of Fine

<

COLQUITZ ELECTORS' ROUSING RECEPTION

Of the Liberal Candidates at Their Initial Meeting of the Campaign.

Mr. Templeman Exposes Prior's Scheme of Gerrymandering the District.

Dr. Milne Clearly Explains the Trade Policy of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Archer Martin's Trenchant Expose of the Misdeeds of the Tupper.

Forcible and Convincing Speech, From a Farmer's Standpoint, by Mr. Sea.

Mr. Carey's Glaring Inconsistencies—An Automatic Interrupter.

Colquitz hall was comfortably filled last evening by the electors in that vicinity, who gave the opposition candidates a hearty welcome at their initial meeting of the campaign. Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne delivered stirring addresses that were warmly applauded. Mr. Archer Martin of Victoria exposed the peculiar methods of the Tupper family and those associated with them. Mr. Sam Sea, Sr., who has resided in this province for thirty-two years, delivered an admirable speech from a farmer's standpoint. He pointed out the disadvantages under which the farmers labor, through the policy of the present government, showing that they were taxed on everything they bought to furnish money for booting and for useless public works. Mr. Carey also gave a characteristic address. He found fault with both parties, discussed the waterworks contract and other matters foreign to Dominion politics. The candidates' speeches were liberally applauded, and the only opposition coming from Mr. Carey and Mr. Daniels. The latter gentleman interrupted persistently, if not consistently. By the merest chance his interruptions occasionally referred to the matter under discussion, but in nearly every case they were entirely irrelevant. While the different speakers were addressing the audience, Mr. Daniels at intervals of about 30 seconds, in a dreary monotone, interjected some of his puerile interruptions. Neither the requests of the chairman, nor the demands of the audience for him to remain quiet seemed to have any effect. At last Mr. Templeman suggested, amid applause, that the good people of Colquitz should present Mr. Daniels to the provincial museum, as he was the oddest specimen that ever graced a public meeting. Mr. David Stevens, who was voted to the chair, in a neat speech, asked Mr. Templeman to address the meeting.

MR. TEMPLEMAN.

Mr. Templeman was received with applause. He stated that there are in this campaign one or two important public questions which divide the two parties, and which would decide which candidate the electors will vote for on polling day. One of these was the Manitoba school question. It had been pretty thoroughly discussed in the bye-election. It was then made the leading issue. Col. Prior having accepted a position made vacant through Clarke Wallace having resigned because he refused to take a part in the coercion of the province of Manitoba. Those wishing to avoid discussing the question, shouted that we had nothing to do with Manitoba, but the electors of the province could not rid themselves of the responsibility. It was a question which threatened confederation, and it was for the electors to say whether they desired to assist in the coercion of a sister province. (Hear, hear.)

Owing to the vigorous opposition from the Liberals and some of the more independent members of the Conservative party the bill introduced by the Dominion government during last session and supported by Col. Prior and Mr. Earl did not pass, and as Mr. Charles Tupper had pledged himself to again introduce it if returned to power, the question was a living issue of this contest.

Mr. Templeman then gave a brief resume of the different incidents leading up to the present difficulty. In the bye-election Col. Prior pledged himself to support any measure of coercion brought down by the government and he had fulfilled this pledge by voting for the second reading thereof. Mr. Templeman had stated at the bye-election that he would, if elected, oppose any measure that had for its object the forcing upon Manitoba a system of separate schools. He made the same promise now. (Applause.) He was in favor of non-sectarian schools and the elimination of all religious instruction from the work of public schools. (Applause.) In their desperation the government made an attempt to adopt Mr. Laurier's policy of co-optation. They sent commissioners to Winnipeg to interview Mr. Greenway, but while these commissioners were waiting for the government at Ottawa was endeavoring to coerce parliament into passing their obnoxious remedial bill. Was it any wonder that the negotiations of the commissioners should have come to naught? (Hear, hear.) In the interests of peace and harmony the Dominion government should have accepted the reasonable offer made by Mr. Greenway. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Templeman then read ex-

tracts from the offer of the Manitoba government to show that it was a reasonable one. If Mr. Templeman was elected he could not see how he would support taking Mr. Greenway to do more than he had offered to do. It appeared to him that any denomination should be willing to accept Mr. Greenway's proposition. He believed the Roman Catholic citizens of this province, seeing how amicably all classes got along with the public school, would be in favor of accepting such an offer as that of the Manitoba government to the commissioners. If any of the electors present believed that their representatives should go to Ottawa to vote for a coercion measure, to be consistent they should vote against him, as he was unalterably opposed to such legislation. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman then referred to the trade question. As pointed out by the chairman, the Conservatives' "suspense" the Liberals with having no policy, but if they had no policy it must follow that the Conservative party also had no policy. The Conservative policy was one of protection to the infant industries, the manufacturers. The Liberals did not believe in a tariff for protection, but in a tariff for revenue. The Liberals were also charged with changing their policy, but it always led to the same point. Previous to the last general election, Sir John Macdonald secured the dissolution of parliament because he claimed that negotiations had been in progress with the United States government for the purpose of making a reciprocity treaty between the two countries, and that the government was anxious to be backed up by a verdict of the people. Sir John Macdonald's government wished a reciprocity treaty such as passed in 1852, which provided for the free exchange of the natural products of both countries. The Liberals then maintained that if the product of the farm, the forest and the mine were to be admitted from the United States, the products of the manufacturing should also be admitted free. (Hear, hear.) But the Conservatives while advocating a policy of restricted reciprocity, charge the Liberals with being disloyal for advocating a policy of unrestricted reciprocity. This loyalty was used to the best advantage in this constituency at the last general election. The policy of the Liberal party was stated by Mr. Laurier "in favor of the whole Canadian people by taxing everybody equally, by placing an even burden on all shoulders, making the difference only that those who are wealthy should pay more and those who are poor pay less, and by making raw material as free as possible free."

The policy of the Liberal party also included "the keeping off of the meddling branches which the late premier had tried, but failed to do. One of the most startling instances where the people of this province and of the Dominion were taxed in the interest of the country but of private individuals, was by the duty on coal oil. The Conservative policy places a high duty on this necessary commodity for the purpose of protecting the Canadian oil men. In 1894 Canada imported \$420,575 worth of oil. On this amount of duty of \$406,163 was paid. Of that amount British Columbia alone contributed over \$35,000. This amount went to the treasury of the Dominion. But that is not all. Probably an equal amount of Canadian oil was used in this country, and in consequence of the high duty the Canadian oil is correspondingly high in price, being sold at a shade less than the price of American oil after the duty is paid, it is an equal amount of this oil is consumed by the people of this province, pay over \$35,000 into the pockets of the oil men, not a cent of which in any way benefited the treasury of the Dominion. The people of Canada could easily pension off every one engaged in the oil industry with the amount of extra money they pay for their coal oil in order to protect those oil men. Mr. Templeman then referred to the high tariff on tools and implements used by the farmers. The farmers, more than anyone else are concerned in the reduction of the tariff. It is to their advantage to see the duties materially reduced. While the protection afforded the farmers of this section of the province did not affect in any way the majority of the farmers of the Dominion, and never was an issue in the general policy of either party, Mr. Templeman believed that the farmers of Colquitz would be in a better

Ladies and Gentlemen,

"Do more you look de more you don't see nodding at all."

This is quite true of cloth made waterproof by the Rigby process. The change seems as though it were wrought by magic but it is really only the clever application of a scientific principle.



It was a discovery of great importance

for ever since the Deluge people have been looking for something more satisfactory in the way of waterproof clothing.

At first people would scarcely believe

that the Rigby process would render any and every kind of cloth perfectly waterproof, without interfering with the circulation of air through the material or affecting in some slight degree the color, the feel, or the weight of the goods. But now every body is using Rigby Cloth for out of door costumes of every description and dealers find it difficult to sell materials for Yachting, Street and Bicycle Costumes if they are not Rigby proof.

position if protection was wiped out all together. (Hear, hear.) The reduction by removal of those restrictions that retard the development of the natural resources of the country, would bring prosperity to the city of Victoria and would thereby create a larger market for the products of the farmers. Conservatives state that if the Liberals got into power Victoria will be flooded with farm produce from the state of Washington, but is it not a remarkable thing that in a highly protected country like the United States, farmers are compelled to sell their produce for a mere song? Did protection there keep up the prices of farm produce? (Cries of No.) Did it keep up prices here? (Hear, hear.) Are the farmers of this province in a prosperous condition? Prices were never so low as they are today.

A voice—There are not enough people in Victoria to buy our produce. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman did not charge the National Policy with this state of affairs, but what he did claim was that the National Policy had not prevented Canadian farmers from duty. Mr. Templeman then quoted clauses of the tariff act to show that the Dominion government had by legislation given over the power to a foreign government to say whether the farmers of this or any other province should enjoy protection or not. They state free that they will admit farm products free of duty when any government signifies its intention of admitting into their country the products of Canadian farms free of duty. Mr. Templeman then called attention to Col. Prior's extraordinary statement at the board of trade meeting that the reason the Dominion government did not vote subsidies for the British Pacific and the E. & N. railway extension was because of the obstruction of the Liberals. Did anyone in the audience believe such a statement?

Mr. Daniels—Certainly. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Templeman did not believe one word of it, for the simple reason that the promoters of the British Pacific had not asked the Dominion government for any assistance. Was it reasonable to suppose that the Dominion government whose promoters had not officially asked for any such subsidy. Col. Prior's statement was false and simply a bait to catch votes. (Applause.) He (Col. Prior) must think the electors of Victoria are fools to be blinded for the third or fourth time by such an electioneering dodge. The British Pacific railway has too long been made the football of one party. Col. Prior stated that he could not divulge the amounts of these appropriations; his oath of office would not allow him to do so, but his oath of office did not debar him from stating that there were satisfactory amounts for these railways in the estimates. The Liberal party did what was in the interests of the country in opposing the passage of the general supplies for next year. If the Tupper family that is now governing the country had secured supplies no election would have been held until January. (Hear, hear.) The Liberals believed that the government held on to office too long a time in the interests of the country, and by refusing supply, they forced the government to bring on the elections. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman then briefly referred to the bleeding process by which this province pays annually to the Dominion treasury over \$1,000,000 more than she gets back for all purposes. Under such circumstances it could not be wondered at that times are hard and there is but little money in the country. (Applause.)

Mr. Templeman severely criticized Col. Prior's attempt to disfranchise the constituency. He characterized it as a cowardly thing to attempt to disfranchise a portion of the electors for the purpose of securing a party advantage. The bye-election was a close call, and in the Conservative Association was hatched this scheme, which they openly boasted would down Templeman and Milne. Their first intention was to re-divide Victoria into 27 districts, but finding this too high a cost, they were satisfied with mutilating Districts 10 and 11. If Col. Prior's bill had passed it would have disfranchised the majority of those present at the meeting as far as Victoria electoral district was concerned.

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Put up in 50 cent and \$1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

No Trouble

To furnish information about Splendid Service offered via "The Northwestern Line" from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago—it's a pleasure. If you contemplate a trip East, please drop a line to T. W. Tensdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., and receive illustrated folder, free, with detailed information about the three superb trains leaving St. Paul and Minneapolis every day in the week, together with any special information you may desire. Your home agent will sell you tickets via this first class line and reserve you sleeping car berths in advance, on application.

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Administrator's Notice.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of John Grace

Leveridge, deceased intestate, and in the matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by Mr. Justice Drake, dated the 1st day of June, 1896, the undersigned was appointed administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the above deceased. Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send in particulars thereof on or before the 1st day of July, 1896, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTGOMERY,
Official Administrator.

ESTATE OF JAMES BURNS.

Late of the City of Victoria, B. C., Deceased.

Pursuant to the Trustee's and Executors' Act, notice is hereby given that all persons having any claim upon the estate of the said James Burns, late of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, who to send the amount and full particulars thereof to us on or before the 1st day of September, 1896, and in default thereof all claims will be permanently excluded from any benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to pay such debts to James H. L. Lawson, Esq., of Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., the executor of the said estate.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors, Victoria, B. C., 2nd June, 1896.

Estate of T. W. Fletcher.

Whole or separate tenders are called for by the undersigned up to Thursday next, the 11th day of June, 1896, at 12 o'clock (noon) for the purchase of the stock of organs, sewing machines, grand piano, street and book racks, musical instruments, Taylor safe, stock of mechanical patents and fittings and other miscellaneous goods on the premises, on view daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., at Government street, Victoria. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN J. AUSTIN, Trustee.

Victoria, B. C., June 4, 1896.

TRANSPORTATION.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS.

To and From All European Ports

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Sargolan ... June 33
Allan Line, Numidian ... June 29
Dominion Line, Ottoman ... June 33
Dominion Line, Labrador ... June 29
Beaver Line, Lake Winnipeg ... June 33
Beaver Line, Lake Huron ... June 17

From New York.

Cunard Line, Etruria ... June 33
Cunard Line, Campania ... June 29
American Line, Paris ... June 33
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Red Star Line, Noordland ... June 17
Red Star Line, Friesland ... June 17
White Star Line, Teutonic ... June 17
White Star Line, Britannic ... June 17
Nor. German Lloyd, Havel ... June 30
Nor. German Lloyd, Trave ... June 23
Anchor Line, Circassia ... June 33
Anchor Line, Furnessia ... June 29
Allan State Line, California ... June 12
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Is the only direct line to the

Cariboo

—AND—

Kootenay

Gold Fields.

Passengers should leave Victoria for Kootenay points on Friday, Sunday and Tuesday nights, making direct connections for

Nakusp, Pilot Bay, Three Forks, Alnsworth, Sandon, Rossland, Nelson, Trail Creek, Robson, Kaslo, and all Kootenay points.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 27.

Taking effect June 21st, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Sunday, at 12:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Lad-land and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock. Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. No. 1 train, leaving Victoria Monday.

For Plover Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Plover and Moresby Islands Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 12:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plover's Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plover Island and Moresby Island Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock, when sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Maudie leaves Victoria for Alnsworth and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

G. A. Carleton, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

TIME TABLE NO. 26.

To Take Effect at 8:00 a.m. on Saturday, March 21st, 1896.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING NORTH.

Daily and Sunday

Ar. Victoria for Nanaimo and

Wellington ... 8:00 a.m.

Ar. Nanaimo ... 11:30 a.m.

Ar. Wellington ... 12:04 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Daily and Sunday

Ar. Wellington for Victoria ... 8:00 a.m.

Ar. Nanaimo for Victoria ... 8:30 a.m.

Ar. Victoria ... 12:34 p.m.

For rates and information apply at the Company's offices.

A. DUNN, President.

JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Calls as follows calling at way ports as freight and passengers may order.

Ar. Victoria ... Tuesday, 7 a.m.

Ar. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.

Ar. Comox for Nanaimo ... Friday, 7 a.m.

Ar. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or passengers apply on board, or at the company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store street.

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a Steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mail

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

UNATILLA ... JUNE 9

FOR ALASKA.

CITY OF TOPEKA, ... July 1 and 10

QUEEN, ... July 6 and 21

ALKI ... June 9

H. P. RITNEY & CO., Agents.

TRANSPORTATION.

Oregon-Asiatic Steamship Line.

FOR:

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ALTMORE, 3,500 tons, due 20th May.

ASLON, 4,300 tons, due 20th June.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO'Y,

Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents,

IMPORTERS OF:

Japanese Rice, Silk and General Merchandise.

Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

HONOLULU, OF O. S. S. CO.

ONLY SEVEN DAYS

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Oceanic

Steamship

Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the company's wharf, foot of Pender street, San Francisco.

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Tuesday, June 10th, 1896, at 10 a.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney without change

The splendid, new 3,000 tons steel screw steamer Alameda, Thursday, June 10th, at 10 a.m. or immediately on arrival of the English mail.

For passage apply to 114 Montgomery street, San Francisco, to J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., CO., General Agents.

R. P. RITNEY & CO., Victoria.

TO ALL

POINTS ON PUGET SOUND.

SS. "ROSALIE"

Leaves Victoria Daily at 10 a.m., except Sunday.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

The only line running

2-DAILY TRAINS-2

TO

concerned. The Liberal party believed the whole franchise system was wrong. They believed that placing the names of many on the Victoria list whose property and residences were beyond the boundaries of Victoria electoral district, was an illustration of carelessness in the compilation of the list, and of the rottenness of the system under which he worked, but since these names were there, it was unfair to attempt to strike them off a few weeks before a general election. Section 2 of Col. Prior's bill is as follows:

2. In preparing the separate list for each polling district the returning officer shall place thereon the names of all persons whose names are upon the voters' list for said polling district number eleven and as to whom it appears that—

(a) their residence as stated in such last mentioned list; or

(b) the property in respect of which they are qualified to vote as stated in such list is within the limits of the polling district to which such separate list relates.

3. Each of the polling districts so formed shall be a polling district, and the separate list so prepared for each of such polling districts shall be the voters' list for such polling district, within the meaning of the Dominion Election Act and amendments thereto for all the purposes of the said section.

It may be seen from this clause, the returning officer is instructed to place the names of the electors on such new subdivisions in which they live or their property is situated, but when many of those present lived in none of these subdivisions, nor had property there, but lived in Lake district, which is really a portion of Vancouver Island electoral district, the returning officer would be compelled to leave them off the list entirely.

The following are among some of those who would be disfranchised by Col. Prior's bill:

Philip Louett, sec. 28 Lake; John Durand, sec. 123 Lake; John Bruce, sec. 14 Lake; John Black, sec. 15 Lake; Josiah Bull, sec. 47 Lake; Richard Cassell, sec. 48 Lake; A. Belyea, sec. 47 Lake; Louis Duval, sec. 9 Lake; Wm. Garbham, sec. 18 Lake; John Goyette, sec. 108 Lake; P. Hall, sec. 82 Lake; W. Hall, sec. 100 Lake; C. C. Lee, sec. 29 Lake; Richard Layzell, sec. 18 Lake; Thomas Lincumb, sec. 18 Lake; G. Little, sec. 105 Lake; Jas. Miller, sec. 5 Strawberry Vale; James Pusey, sec. 110 Lake; W. McK. Ross, Strawberry Vale; W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale; John Stevens, sec. 63 Lake; A. Spotts, sec. 85 Lake; David Stevens, sec. 77 Lake; and others.

But the following are in a worse position. They are not on the Vancouver Island list, and Col. Prior's bill had passed they would have been disfranchised altogether:

John Watt, Capt. Elden, A. Grieve, K. Jennings, C. Kettle, J. A. McNeill, Thomas Price, H. F. Peters, R. Rudland, C. G. Revans.

The reason of such wholesale disfranchisement of electors is not far to seek. The majority of those interested voted against Col. Prior in the bye-election, and he in a mean and cowardly way endeavored to get re-elected by the "list" that they would not have an opportunity of voting against him (Prior) in the general election. (Loud applause.) The Liberals objected to the whole system, a system that permitted a revision of the voters' lists every one, two or three years as suited the exigencies of the government in power. They are in favor of some simple system of registration, such as is in vogue in this province, and he in a mean and cowardly way endeavored to get re-elected by the "list" that they would not have an opportunity of voting against him (Prior) in the general election. (Loud applause.) The Liberals objected to the whole system, a system that permitted a revision of the voters' lists every one, two or three years as suited the exigencies of the government in power. They are in favor of some simple system of registration, such as is in vogue in this province, and he in a mean and cowardly way endeavored to get re-elected by the "list" that they would not have an opportunity of voting against him (Prior) in the general election. (Loud applause.)

DR. MILNE.

Dr. G. L. Milne was well received. He stated that the school question was the important question in the political contest. In the Northwest other provinces would be formed, and unless the question of separate schools was settled now, the difficulties would crop up in connection with this province. All the provinces had trouble about separate schools. Dr. Milne briefly commented on the different incidents of the school question in Manitoba. He referred to the illiteracy of the pupils emanating from the denominational schools of Manitoba. Under these circumstances the province of Manitoba had a perfect right in the interests of the people to have legislation which he introduced to the assembly which he introduced for the purpose of enabling the children with an education fitting them for the active duties of life. (Hear, hear.) The people of Manitoba, as the elections showed, were distinctly in favor of the system now in vogue there, and as pointed out by Mr. Templeman, the province should not be interfered with in a matter which the people believed was in their interests. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Milne referred to peculiar methods adopted by the Dominion government for the purpose of catching the Catholic vote. The course pursued by the government of Manitoba throughout the whole controversy was reasonable—a course calculated to secure amicable settlement of the whole question, were the Dominion government anxious to secure such a settlement. (Hear, hear.) The province of Manitoba offered to eliminate anything in the school books objectionable to the Catholics. They offered to allow different denominations to impart religious instruction after school hours and to meet all other reasonable demands made by the federal commissioner. The only thing they refused was to allow the establishment of separate schools within the province. Dr. Milne believed that the proper system of schools was such a system as the people of this province enjoyed. When the same difficulties came up in New Brunswick Sir John A. Macdonald did not pursue such an arbitrary course as was attempted by the present administration. He then said that he would not attempt to interfere with the rights of the provincial legislature. Nor did Sir Charles Tupper attempt to interfere at that time.

Dr. Milne also discussed the trade question. He believed that the necessities of government did not demand such a high tariff. The government of

the day was extravagant and spent much of the money extorted from the people of Canada in boodling and in public works built for political purposes. The tariff was framed in the interests of the manufacturers, but the manufacturers of the east are beginning to discover that the National Policy has contracted their market, and many of them are now supporting Mr. Laurier. (Hear, hear.) He referred to the duty on iron, pointing out that the duty paid was almost equal to the first cost. By reducing the tariff the opportunity for trade would be increased and all classes would be benefited. (Applause.) Mining machinery should be admitted free in order to encourage those who are developing the mineral resources of the province.

The tariff system of to-day discriminated against England. In 1875 the Canadian trade with England amounted to \$20,347,067, and in 1895 to only \$11,131,737. The people of Canada bought nearly \$30,000,000 less from England in 1895 than in 1875, but on the other hand the Canadian trade with the U. S. materially increased. In 1875 Canada bought from the United States \$50,805,820 worth of goods and in 1895, merchandise amounting to \$54,634,521 was purchased, an increase of over four millions as against a decrease with England of thirty millions. During that time our total trade was not materially increased. In 1875 it amounted to \$107,505,420, and in 1895 to \$218,501,314. Is such treatment of the mother country generous? Great Britain takes from Canada 40 per cent. of the export trade, 30 per cent. goes to the United States and 10 per cent. to other parts. We should consider Great Britain, which buys so much from us, and not discriminate against her in favor of a foreign country. The lip-loyal Conservatives framed their trade policy to injure the trade of the mother country, and they persisted in adhering to such a policy. Hon. L. H. Davies introduced the following resolution in the House of Commons: "Inasmuch as Great Britain admits the products of Canada free of duty, this house is of the opinion that the present scale of duties exacted from Great Britain should be reduced."

The resolution was voted down by the Conservatives, Messrs. Earle and Prior among the others. Sir Charles Tupper has made preferential trade an election cry, but how can he consistently expect any success when the government of which he is leader make such marked discrimination against Great Britain. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has said that the commercial federation of the empire is impossible as long as the present policy continues in Canada. The manufacturers of England and the agriculturists as well, by whose favor our goods are admitted to England, may enhance the trade of this country, as is instanced in the cattle embargo. The policy of the Liberals is to so reform the tariff that such discrimination would be impossible. We owe England a great deal and we owe the United States nothing. They treat all goods going there from Canada as they do goods from other countries.

Dr. Milne then referred to a pamphlet headed "Facts for Electors" in which he is charged with opposing the British Pacific railway scheme. Such a statement was in keeping with many others circulated by the Conservatives during this contest. He had always supported the British Pacific scheme. In 1880, while contesting Victoria in the local election against Mr. Theodore Davies, now Chief Justice, he advocated the building of the Canada Western railway. At a public meeting Mr. Justice Drake moved a resolution which Dr. Milne, seconded, and he then made some remarks from the report of which he read the following:

"Dr. Milne being called upon by the chairman seconded the resolution. He spoke in favor of the scheme and thought it our duty to urge upon the Dominion and local governments to grant aid to the project. In some quarters objections were raised that the Victoria, Saanich & New Westminster railway would interfere with the construction of the Canada Western Central. This would not be the case, as no doubt the Western Central would be built in time. He believed that not only our own members, but many members of parliament in the east were in favor of the construction of the Western Central. During his visit last year in the east he had conversed with several members of the house of commons, among whom was Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, a man who is well known to be well informed on such matters, having been minister of railways during his own administration. That gentleman assured him that the Western Central would be built and that at no distant date steps would be taken to forward the scheme. Such an opinion coming from a man who is no doubt well posted as to the difficulties of the construction of such a line was a long way to assure us that the Western Central railway would be protected and completed in time."

The electors would readily see that seven years ago he held the same idea as he does to-day. Then in the general provincial election of 1890 he pursued the same course and advocated the construction of the road. The same course he pursued in 1894 at the last general election, which is fresh in the minds of the electors. He then spoke strongly in favor of the scheme. The only objection which he pointed out at the time was the fact the company proposed to bring Chinese labor to construct the line. He then spoke strongly in opposition to this and he would do so again, because he considered such work, subsidised by public money, should be constructed by white labor. They knew the results of the election and what took place during the campaign. Mr. Turner then appealed to the feeling of the electors of the city, making use of the argument that they should vote for their home and vote for the best interest of Victoria. They knew what had transpired since then. Mr. Turner had repudiated these promises, and now considers like Messrs. Earle and Prior, that the scheme is more or less a "cock and bull story." These are the firm friends of the British Pacific. If he had been such an avowed enemy to the British Pacific he did not think Mr. Rithier would have asked him to move the resolution which he did at the meeting held in the theatre a short time ago. Mr. Rithier recognized that he had been a true and consistent friend of the Canada Western and British Pacific since its first inception. At the meeting referred to he urged the construction

of such a road at as early a date as possible, and believed that it was necessary to secure a substantial grant from the Dominion government. This he was prepared to ask for if sent as their representative to Ottawa. A good substantial cash subsidy should be given, as it is a trans-continental line, and will do much to open up the northern part of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. (Applause.)

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It is always the same and can be counted on to give a graceful stiffness and support which will last till the garment is worn out.

Use light weight, No. 10, the Rigby Waterproof line 35c. per yard—for all skirts. Save yourself from worthless imitations by finding the RED STAR LABEL on EACH YARD.

of such a road at as early a date as possible, and believed that it was necessary to secure a substantial grant from the Dominion government. This he was prepared to ask for if sent as their representative to Ottawa. A good substantial cash subsidy should be given, as it is a trans-continental line, and will do much to open up the northern part of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. (Applause.)

Dr. Milne trusted that the people of Colquitz would not be led astray by such stories as were scattered broadcast by the Conservative party, but would vote for Mr. Templeman and himself. (Loud applause.)

MR. MARTIN.

Mr. Archer Martin upon rising to address the meeting was loudly applauded. He pointed out that the difference between the politics of the two parties were so marked that intelligent electors had little difficulty in deciding how they were going to cast their ballots on election day. The policy of the government on the Manitoba school question was furnished them by the worst and most bigoted portion of the Catholics in the province of Quebec; their ideal trade policy was protection. The policy of the Liberal party was to settle all differences in Manitoba by conciliatory means, and their trade policy was a tariff for revenue. Sir Charles Tupper advocated corruption, corruption and protection, and Hon. Wilfrid Laurier advocated conciliation and a revenue tariff. Which would they choose? (Cries of "Laurier.") The interests of those in the city were the interests of those in the district; the prosperity of one depended on that of the other. If the city was prosperous the farmers would have a larger and better market for their produce. (Hear, hear.) If the farmers were satisfied with their present condition, with being taxed to provide millions for Tupper and his family, they should vote for the return of the present government. They had returned Conservative members to Ottawa, and what had they received in return? The people of Winnipeg had returned a Liberal member and they were promised the Hudson Bay railway. Where the people kicked they got what they wanted, but Victoria, which had returned a Liberal Conservative member, got nothing. They could not even get the Empress to call at the outer wharf. (Applause and laughter.) They could not get the St. Peter's road, although Sir H. H. H. had promised, nor could they get more than \$20,000 for the postoffice employees. (Applause.) In the matter of the Crown's Nest railway Mr. Martin pointed out that while the Conservatives maintain that the resolution granting aid to this line was dropped because of Liberal obstruction, the fact was that Mr. Haggart, minister of railways, allowed it to drop without any discussion and without any protest from either Mr. Earle or Col. Prior. Mr. Martin in scathing terms exposed the boodling characteristics of the present government. He quoted the Toronto Mail's estimation of his character, when it dubbed him the prince of political cranks. Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson, and Sir John Abbott had all died poor men, but Sir Charles Tupper grew rich at the expense of the country. (Applause.) In this election his chief supporters were Sir Hector Langevin, who was driven from the house because of his shady transactions, Hon. Thomas McGee, who spent some months in the penitentiary of the Carlton jail, and the notorious Charles H. Brown. On the other hand the most servile reptile press did not dare say a word against the personal or public integrity and honor of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, the gifted leader of the Liberal party. (Loud applause.) With him was associated in the contest Sir Oliver Mowat, whose name was revered throughout the Dominion—a man whose statesmanship was one of the prides of his country. (Loud applause.) Sir Oliver Mowat had no personal interest in that to-day she had a surplus of over \$3,000,000. Canada was so misgoverned by the Conservatives that there was a deficit of over \$4,000,000. It was for the electors to decide which combination was best in the interest of the country, Tupper, Prior and Earle, or Laurier, Mowat, Templeman and Milne. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Templeman stated that any one desiring to speak in the Conservative interest would have an opportunity to do so. Mr. Danieles was asked to take the platform, but he was satisfied to continue his interruptions and refused to do so.

MR. SEA.

Mr. Sam Sea, for thirty-four years a resident of the province, the address of the meeting. He said he saw nothing that the Dominion government had done for Victoria since confederation. The Conservatives boasted that the government had built the C. P. R., but did they not build it with the people's money? (Hear, hear.) He believed that the only way the people of Victoria would get their rights was by fighting manfully for them. They had been slaves long enough. (Applause.) Speaking for himself, he would rather shoulder his musket and demand his rights than get down on his knees and beg for them, as some of the Conservatives believed in doing. Sir Charles Tupper evidently did not believe in people standing up for their rights. When the poor postoffice clerks stood up for theirs, Tupper stated that if they were in his department they would never have another opportunity to strike, but what did he do himself? He struck and left the government and afterwards sneaked back. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Sea referred to the trade ques-

tion. The Dominion government protected the farmers of British Columbia by subsidizing China steamers to bring Chinamen here to compete with the farmers, and by subsidizing Australian steamers to bring the cheap products of the Australian farmers into competition with the products of the farmers of this country. (Loud applause.) He believed if the Dominion government were determined to subsidize China steamers they should compel them to stop in Victoria. (Hear, hear.) He also referred to the abuse of the superannuation system, and again dealing with the trade question, asked if it was the fault of the Liberal party that hay was selling for \$8 a ton, better at 15 cents a pound and eggs for 10 cents a dozen, to which Mr. Carey and Mr. Danieles replied "yes." Mr. Sea said the reason was because there was not a sufficient demand for farmers' products. There was not sufficient population in Victoria to create the demands. All the farmers wanted was larger populations to sell their products to, and they need not fear competition. (Hear, hear.) Turning to what the farmers had to pay, Mr. Sea pointed out that he had to pay \$6 duty on an American plow and from 30 to 35 per cent. on all agricultural implements. The Canadian articles were raised in price because of this protective duty. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the electors to a man would vote for Templeman and Milne on election day. (Applause.)

MR. CAREY.

Mr. Carey wished to say a few words. He knew both candidates and had nothing to say against them. Both were good men, but he wished to be saved from free trade, Manitoba school question and the devil. He charged Mr. Laurier with stating that he wished to introduce free trade as it is in England. This was received with cries of "No." Mr. Carey then launched out into bitter denunciation of taxes provincial and federal. He claimed that the people left Canada wholesale and went to the United States because that country was a highly protected one. When Victoria was a free port the only thing cheap was whiskey. He enlarged upon the advantages of the C. P. R., making Victoria a city of 20,000 in 1900, building Vancouver and making all those Canadians rich who came here. Mr. Carey then stated that he did not want annexation, because Canada was a more prosperous country than the United States. Mr. Carey then charged mismanagement against the C. P. R. They bought mules for \$80 and sold them by auction for ten.

A voice—They've got those mules in Ottawa now. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Carey continuing, stated that if they got free trade they couldn't sell the products of their farms.

A voice—You can't sell it now. You have got a barn full of hay now which you can't get rid of. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carey closed by enlarging Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Abbott and Sir John Thompson, and said they were honest men, but he knew nothing of Sir Charles Tupper's honesty. (Laughter.) He thought the Manitoba school question should not be dragged into politics in this province.

Mr. Templeman replied in a short speech. He said Mr. Carey's address was such as he generally delivers. He travels over every imaginable subject and no one knew where he stood, nor did he seem to know himself. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Carey had misrepresented the trade policy of Dr. Milne and himself. Mr. Templeman in a few words again explained the Liberal trade policy. Mr. Jones—I want to know from Dr. Milne and yourself, if you are returned, whether you will support giving the same right to the farmers as the manufacturers. Heretofore they have been denied these rights.

Both candidates replied that they would always support a policy of equal rights to all classes. (Applause.)

Mr. Howe wished to know the number of Protestants and Catholics in Manitoba, and Mr. Templeman replied that the proportion was about ten to one.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman and three raising cheers and a tiger for the Queen, Mr. Templeman and Dr. Milne.

THE LADIES.

After the close of the meeting proper the doors leading to the adjoining dining room were thrown open, and the visitors from the city were invited to partake of a sumptuous hot luncheon provided by the hospitable ladies of the district, many of whom were present during the evening. The majority of these ladies showed their political predilections by wearing Laurier buttons. They were thanked by Mr. Templeman on behalf of the visitors, who gave them three hearty cheers for their hospitality.

Mothers will find Chamberlain's Cough Remedy especially valuable for croup and whooping cough. It will give prompt relief and is safe and pleasant. We have sold it for several years and it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction. G. W. Richards, Duquesne, Pa. Sold by all druggists, Langley & Co., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

FOR SALE.

All that lot of land known as lot 5, being a subdivision of the east-half of sec. 17, Beckley Farm, on plan deposited in Land Registry Office at Victoria, and numbered 224, situate on Coast Street, Victoria City.

Dated 5th May, 1896.

FERRY MILL'S.

48 Langley Street, Victoria, Solicitor for Executors of D. Ungahart, deceased.

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Are handsome, light, durable. Such grace of design as is embodied in this "fast, easy-running, much-valued" about "mount" can only be secured by the most approved methods. The Stearns will be the best bicycle it is possible to produce. Finished at your option in orange or black. Address now for beautiful new catalogue. "The Yellow Fellow."

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With Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia—Suffered, Greatly and Found No Relief in the Scores of Medicines Prescribed.

South American Nerveine Was Recommended, and Before Half a Bottle Was Taken Relief Came.

Have Since Improved Rapidly, and Am Now Completely Cured—So says Mr. David Reid, of Chesley, Ont.



What has come to humanity from a disordered liver! Henry Ward Beecher has said that it was impossible for a man to hold correct spiritual views if his liver was out of order. The liver is so important a part of the mechanism of man that when it ceases to work with ease the whole man is unable to do his work aright. Can we not appeal to thousands, nay, tens of thousands, certainly it is, that Mr. David Reid, of Chesley, Ont., felt that the enjoyment of life had been taken from him, through the unhealthy condition of his liver. For ten years he says he was troubled with liver complaint and dyspepsia. Employing his own language: "At times my liver was so tender I could not bear it pressed or touched. Many remedies without any benefit. Was compelled to drop my work, and being worse than usual, I decided as a final resort to try South American Nerveine, which had been recommended to me by friends who had been cured by it. I got a bottle from A. S. Goodale, local druggist, and commenced taking according to directions. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to go to work again, and I have improved steadily since. I can conscientiously recommend South American Nerveine to any suffering from dyspepsia or liver complaint." This is Mr. Reid's story as he tells it, in his own words. Were it thought necessary it could be corroborated by a host of witnesses. Mr. Reid has lived a long time in Chesley, and his case was known to be a very bad one. But that makes no difference to Nerveine. This great discovery rises equal to the most trying occasions. Let it be indigestion, the most chronic liver trouble, as with Mr. Reid, nervous prostration, that makes life miserable with so many, headache, that sap all the effort out of man or woman, Nerveine measures to the necessities of the case. It is a great medicine and thousands to-day in Canada are happier and healthier men and women, because of its discovery. There is no great secret about it, and yet there is an important secret. It operates on the nerve centers of the system from which emanate all life and healthfulness, or if disordered, sickness, even death. Nerveine strikes promptly at the nerve centers, hence, as with Mr. Reid, where ten years' use of other medicines had done no good, less than a bottle of Nerveine brought about encouraging results, and a few bottles cured.

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Don't forget, these Remedies have been PUBLICLY TESTED and proved to be superior to any other.

Sold by all Chemists and direct from Langley & Co.

MUNICIPAL.

\$25 Reward.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons causing a false alarm of fire by opening a fire alarm box or otherwise, or of any person or persons tampering or interfering in any way with any fire alarm-bell in this city, in contravention of the provisions of the Fire Prevention By-Law.

By order,
WILLIAM J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
Victoria, B. C., April 29th, 1896.

Notice of Assignment.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Bulman Pearson, of the city of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, carrying on business as the said city of Victoria, and the name and address of T. B. Pearson & Co., has by deed dated the 4th day of June, 1895, assigned all his real and personal estate to Henry B. Picken, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, and George A. Kirk, of the said city of Victoria, merchant, for the purpose of liquidating his affairs and in proportion to their respective claims and debts, and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Thomas Bulman Pearson. The said deed was executed by the said Thomas Bulman Pearson, the assignor, and by Henry B. Picken and George A. Kirk, the trustees and assignees on the 4th day of June, 1895, and the said trustees and assignees have thereby undertaken and accepted the trusts created by said deed. All persons having claims against the said assignor must forward or deliver full particulars of such claims, duly verified, addressed to the undersigned, post office drawer M. Victoria, B. C., on or before the 8th day of July, 1896, and all persons indebted to the said assignor are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said trustees and assignees.

And notice is hereby given that after the said 8th day of July, 1896, the trustees and assignees will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said trustees and assignees shall then have had notice, and that the said trustees and assignees will not be liable for the assets and any part thereof so distributed to any person of whom a claim or claim shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1896.

H. B. PICKEN,
GEO. A. KIRK,
Trustees and Assignees.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of Thomas Bulman Pearson will be held at the office of A. L. Belyea, solicitor for the trustees and assignees, Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., on Friday, the 13th day of June, 1896, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitors for the Trustees and Assignees.

This morning the examination of Mr. Lockwood was continued. Some time was taken up in answering queries of the jury as to the strains and explanations of technical points given in his evidence of yesterday. The object of having weldless iron specified in the specifications was that a weldless iron was surer and safer than a welded one. He did not know about the bars in this bridge, but he presumed that they were weldless ones. As far as he could see they were weldless. The factor of safety of the iron becomes less after many heavy loads have been drawn over it. It would also lose its tensile strength under the same conditions. The higher the truss, witness said, the less would be the vibration. There would be more oscillation in the long members of a high truss, but oscillation does not materially affect the members. Witness said that if an eye bar was bored too large and filled in he would not allow it to go in the bridge. If one member was longer than another it would have the tendency to throw the chord out of line. The top chords would tend to be forced upwards more than twelve inches out of line before the tendency would be to force further upwards, out of place. Until then the compression would have the tendency to force them back into position. The top chords would need to be more than their width out of a line drawn from point to point before they would be forced out of

Free City of Puebla from San Francisco—Brackley & K M Co. Hy Mg Co. Turner Roston & Co. E B Marvin & Co. F R Stewart, G S Williams, H Fairall, Jr., H B Co, J & A Clearhine, B Jones, H Todd & Son, J H Warner

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